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U. S. Warplane Factories Standardize for Speed; Far East Plans Due Soon

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 8, 1940

Plane Manufacturing to Be Standardized

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—Engineers representing 22 major aircraft companies throughout the United States met here today and formed an organization intended to speed up the defense program by promoting standardization of airplane parts and manufacturing methods. The new organization will be known as the Aircraft Standards Committee. Virtually every leading manufacturer is represented on the committee and it was announced other manufacturers would be invited to join.

In Washington: Far East Talks Await Lothian

Details of Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East are expected to be completed soon after the return of Britain's Ambassador to the United States, the Marquis of Lothian, from London.

More than $4,600,000 worth of surplus food was distributed to nearly 2,000,000 members of public assistance families through the food stamp plan in September, the Agriculture Department reported.

A record influx of volunteer recruits swelled the ranks of the regular Army today to full peacetime strength, past the goal of 375,000 soldiers set by Congress. The enlistment drive will continue, however, toward the tentative new war strength of about 431,000.

In New England: Communists Win Delay

Judge F. Dickinson Letts, sitting in Federal Court at Washington, granted five days to two Boston Communists, charged with contempt of the Dies Committee, to prepare motions asking dismissal of their cases on constitutional grounds. [Details: Page 11.]

Improved international air service between Boston and Montreal, with possible inauguration of a new service from Bangor, Maine, to Moncton, N. B., is expected to result from purchase of three new 21-passenger Douglas planes by Boston-Maine Airways. [Details: Page 11.]

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, visiting his native Boston, denied rumors that he intended to resign and urged his country not to get into the war "either by the front door or the back door." [Details: Page 11.]

Shipments of British goods are reaching the United States on schedule and in increasing tonnage, despite war conditions, according to the experience of one Boston merchant. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Detachments of the United States Army stationed in the snowy regions of New England will be trained this winter in the art of using skis and snowshoes on long, cross-country jaunts. [Details: Page 13.]

Willkie to Outline Course Over Radio

New York—Wendell L. Willkie, titular leader of the Republican Party, set Monday night for a radio speech in which he plans to outline the position he and his supporters should follow during President Roosevelt's third term. [Details: Page 6.]

Alaska's Population Gains 21 Per Cent

Juneau, Alaska (AP)—A preliminary census total set Alaska's population at 71,911, compared with 59,278 ten years ago, Census Supervisor J. P. Anderson said. The territory's rate of growth during that time was 21.1 per cent, exceeded only by Florida and New Mexico in the United States, he said.

Vichy Cuts Use of Bank Notes

Vichy (AP)—France took steps to curtail the use of bank notes, ordering the settlement of all bills of more than 3,000 francs to be paid by check. [Details: Page 5.]

Hitler Attends Nazi Veterans' Service

New York (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Munich reporting that Adolf Hitler attended a commemorative gathering of Nazi veterans in Munich this evening on the eve of the Nov. 9 Nazi Memorial Day. The National Broadcasting Company announced that a speech which Herr Hitler was to have delivered this afternoon had been cancelled.

Popular Democrats Control Puerto Rican Senate

San Juan, Puerto Rico (AP)—Final returns from Tuesday's election showed today that the new Popular Democratic Party had elected a majority of the Puerto Rican Senate, but the Republican-Socialist coalition now dominant in the island retained control of the House and re-elected Bolivar Pagan Resident Commissioner to Washington.

War Summary: Greeks Claim Extensive Victories

Greek victories all along the 100-mile Balkan front were reported by Athens today, with the Italian push in the vital northwest sector repulsed. [Details: Page 4.]

In Africa the British command at Cairo confirmed earlier reports of the surprise recapture of the Italian-held city of Gallabat on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border with Ethiopia. British warplanes raided Brindisi on the southwestern tip of Italy. [Details: Page 4.]

British bombers reported further successes in attacking the Krupp munitions works at Essen, Germany, and in concentrated attacks on the German submarine base at Lorient, France. [Details: Page 5.]

German air raids were renewed over London today following a night of shorter, but nevertheless damaging raids. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea Germany claimed the sinking of an entire British convoy totaling 86,000 tons of merchant shipping. [Details: Page 5.]

British warships—a battleship, two cruisers, eight destroyers, two submarines, and an aircraft carrier—left Gibraltar according to reports from Spain. [Details: Page 5.]

French-Rumanian Trade Agreement Reached

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—Conclusion of a French-Rumanian economic agreement was announced. German and Rumanian officials and delegates from countries under German occupation are discussing resumption of trade relations on the continent within the German-fostered "new European order."

Troops Moved, Rumanian Trains to Improve

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—Authorities announced that train service throughout Rumania immediately would return to normal after interruptions caused by heavy German and Rumanian troop movements.

Lothian Knight of the Thistle

London (AP)—King George conferred a Knighthood of the Order of the Thistle, one of Britain's most distinguished orders, on the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States. Lord Lothian is now in England on a brief furlough.

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Kittery Span Opening Aids U.S. Defense

Bridge across river from Maine to New Hampshire expected to eliminate traffic bottle neck.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 8—A new link for New England's pleasure and defense was officially forged here today with the dedication of the $3,150,000 Portsmouth-Kittery Bridge over the Piscataqua River.

The 2,798-foot span was opened by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, and L. H. Chellman, engineer of the Public Works Administration which carried on the work of construction with the Maine-New Hampshire Bridge Authority. Tolls will range from 10 cents for pleasure cars to 25 cents for heavy trucks.

The new dual-state-controlled structure provides a modern streamlined outlet for through traffic between the two States, leaving the Memorial Bridge already in use leading into the center of Portsmouth largely for city traffic. It is the largest highway project ever carried out between the two States.

Aid to Defense

The new bridge, with a by-pass consisting of more than 2½ miles of four-lane cement highway on the New Hampshire side and 1½ miles on the Maine side, will eliminate the present "bottle neck" which has prevailed in the Portsmouth business section. This was especially noticeable in the summer, affecting through traffic to Maine and the White Mountains.

The capacity of the new bridge for traffic is looked upon as an invaluable aid to military authorities for defense purposes. The drawbridge, which is a vertical lift type and is 224 feet in length over the channel of the Piscataqua River, will also aid in speeding water traffic. The two towers that will raise the drawspan are 217 feet high from the mean low-water level.

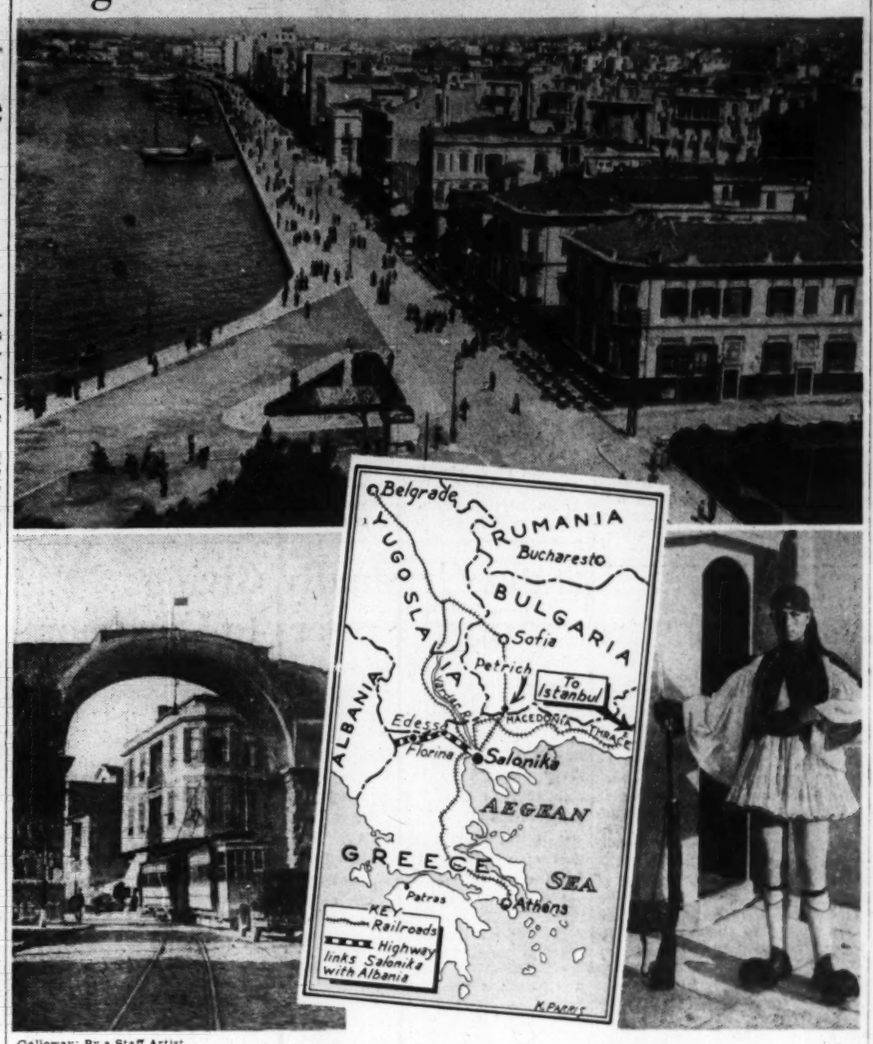
In addition to eliminating the "bottle neck" in downtown Portsmouth, there will be a further speedup of traffic due to the fact that the Memorial Bridge has to be lifted about 1,300 times a year to permit passage of ships, while the location of the new bridge is such that it is estimated the draw will only have to be lifted about 300 times annually.

Official Opening

The structure, begun in December, 1938, will restore direct rail service into Maine which was halted in September of last year when the old railroad bridge collapsed. The lower deck of the new bridge will be used by trains, starting this Sunday, while the upper span is for motor traffic. This is divided into two highways of two lanes each.

Miss Deborah Cole, daughter of Hollis Cole, of Kittery, Treasurer of the Bridge Authority and Miss Jean Everett, granddaughter of Frederic E. Everett, Chairman of the Commission, slit the silk ribbons in the center of the structure to signalize the official opening of the bridge. Mr. Chellman delivered the principal address. Governor Murphy and members of the Bridge Authority also spoke.

Again It Stands in the Path of Invaders



Galloway; By a Staff Artist

Salonika in Macedonia, Gateway to the Balkans

Top: General view of the port of modern part of Salonika. Lower left: Via Egnatia, one of the principal streets of Salonika showing memorial arch. Lower right: One of the Palace Guard garbed in the costume of ancient Greece worn now only as a ceremonial dress. His rifle is strictly twentieth century. Map shows position of Salonika and how it connects with all parts of Balkans by rail and road.

Bulgaria Aloof on Axis-Greek Clash; Salonika, Old Roman Goal, Again Periled

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Salonika, formerly known as Thessalonika, is once again a Roman objective.

The past few days it has experienced its first air attack. This modern city necessarily must be the ultimate goal of any thrust into Greece for Salonika, strategically located as it is, is virtually the sole gateway not only to the north and west, but to the south and east as well, through which Greek farm produce must pass in exchange for guns and airplanes, and other vital war materials.

Furthermore, Salonika, a city of some 350,000, has one of the finest natural harbors in the Near East, only recently dredged out by the Foundation Company of America.

It is also the terminus of railroads from all four points of the compass.

Goods coming into the port of Salonika find their way via Greek rails up through the Vardar Valley into Yugoslavia, and east through Thrace into Turkey, and south through the valley of Tempe to Athens, the capital city of Greece. Strategically also, Salonika is the center of several ammunition dumps, a civil and a military airport.

But there are other reasons why the Italians must capture Salonika if they are to defeat Greece.

The city is of first importance economically and agriculturally. Salonika is the capital of Mace-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Setbacks to Italians Reported by Greece

By the Associated Press

Athens, Nov. 8

Italian forces were reported today to have been thrown back by Greece's defenders, both in the center sector of the mountainous border front and on the northeastern wing, where the Greeks have been in Albania since the start of the war. [Details: Page 4.]

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKA, Greece (By Cable, Delayed)—Arriving in Salonika after a long and arduous motor trip across the Balkans, two facts of immediate importance stand out.

The first is that the air raids on this city which is the key to the Aegean, have been reasonably serious.

The second is a diplomatic development. It is possible to report that Bulgaria is still definitely endeavoring to preserve its "neutrality."

Bulgaria is leaning toward the Axis. There is no doubt of the pressure which Germany is in a position to employ. But the little kingdom of King Boris remembers the poignant lessons of the last war and for this reason will not too swiftly again cast its lot with the Reich.

Saw Raid on Salonika

Thus, for the moment, talk of the use of Bulgaria as a "German corridor" to support the Italian invasion of Greece can be discounted. No one these days can read the future in terms of more than moments. One can only report the diplomatic position in Bulgaria as of today.

I arrived in Salonika just in time for the day's first air raid. The motor trip across a difficult Balkan country was made in company with Leland Stowe of the Chicago Daily News and Russell Hill of the New York Herald Tribune.

Bombs Land Near Hotel

When we reached Salonika we were able to view the destruction caused by the bombing which started two days before. At Salonika's best hotel, the Mediterranee, on the quayside, the concierge told us that all the guests left after one bomb struck the hotel. Three bombs landed just outside, shattering all the windows.

The American Consul told us "You had better get out of the city as the sky is clearing." It was blue and the low hanging clouds had parted and Greece's habitual blue sky was peering through. In the streets we saw people scurrying from town in all directions. We soon knew why.

Mr. Stowe and I were in the only surviving restaurant ordering food when the sirens started. Soon we heard the boom of antiaircraft and then the approaching roar of airplane engines.

Series of Explosions

We stayed above ground watching until bombs began falling nearer. Then a series of explosions that rocked the building sent us scurrying cellarward. Later we found that a whole batch of bombs had landed 50 yards away.

Soon we heard a commotion a

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Roosevelt Conference—Business as Usual

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Apart from the fact that President Roosevelt was playing host to a packed house of news-eager Washington correspondents, both the mood and content of the President-elect's press conference this morning—the first since election day—was "business-as-usual." The conference was delayed an hour, and this heightened the prospect that Mr. Roosevelt was, perhaps, intending to acknowledge his third-term election with some special statement. There were fully 300 reporters at hand at his executive offices, and so crowded the President's great oval work headquarters that they streamed into an adjacent room.

The correspondents were plainly more excited, more anticipatory, than Mr. Roosevelt, who, for the most part, looked and acted exactly as he had at his twice weekly meetings with the nation's press during the past seven and a half years. He was quiet, composed and, while buoyant, he was perhaps a bit more formal than usual. He was carefully dressed in a dark blue single-breasted suit, with white shirt and a blue and white polka dot necktie.

Surprised at Vote

The President himself opened the press conference as he has 99 times out of 100—by saying that he had no special news to offer: but as soon as questions were in order this "business-as-usual" conference was by no means devoid of news.

Most interesting of all, no doubt, as that Mr. Roosevelt was frankly surprised at the extent of his victory on Tuesday. He evidently didn't expect to be "drafted" by such a considerable vote and hadn't counted on it. He revealed that his personal prediction on the outcome was 109 electoral votes low, that he had actually predicted his total at 340 rather than the 449 he received.

Mr. Roosevelt had actually made this forecast last August and he admitted today that at no time during the campaign did he see it as likely that his electoral vote would go beyond his original estimate. He declined to identify the states which he did not expect he would carry, but added that his political guesses on aspects of the election other than the presidency went completely awry.

If the President was devoid of news, as he said in opening his conference, the correspondents were in no way devoid of questions and during the course of this questioning, Mr. Roosevelt:

Fourth Term Talk

Announced that he had given no consideration as yet to any changes in his Cabinet or other political appointments and therefore could say nothing in comment on the report that Wendell L. Willkie, his presidential opponent, might assume an important post as a step toward "national unity."

Declined to amplify or re-state in any more direct terms that part of his Cleveland speech which discussed a fourth term—discussed it, some say, by definitely eliminating himself, and others say, by making his commitment so indirect that it is not binding. It seemed clear that Mr. Roosevelt did not particularly care for the question and replied by suggesting that anyone who could not clearly understand what he had said should return to grammar school and attempt to master simple English.

Reported that after his Armistice Day speech Monday, which may well offer the occasion for the President's response to the nation-wide appeal for an official gesture of national unity, he plans to spend three or four days cruising down the Potomac River, giving him a chance to rest and work on the mass of official documents which have accumulated for his attention during the past fortnight.

Disclosed that the Priorities Board has not yet reached a decision on his recommendation of the sale of 12,000 additional war planes to Britain but that this decision is expected soon.

Priorities Board

Revealed that the United States and Mexico are in the process of working out joint defense projects comparable to the agreements already reached with Canada.

The President emphasized that the Priorities Board, working closely with the National Defense Commission, is resolving raw material and assembly problems which forecast a stepping up of the production of all war supplies.

The government has in prospect, Mr. Roosevelt announced, efforts to establish steel production units and aluminum processing plants on the Pacific coast. These steel production units have been under consideration for several months and are to be carried forward.

Britain to Get Half U.S. Arms; Sea 'Blitz' Rages

New U-boat bases pose problems for Britain but adequate defense is held possible.

By the Associated Press

War at sea was apparently stepped up to new high levels as indicated in three separate reports today:

Germany claimed that its surface raiders sank an entire British convoy consisting of 86,000 tons of shipping.

Germany claimed that its Stuka dive bombers sank another 31,000 tons of British shipping space.

A British naval squadron—a battleship, two cruisers, eight destroyers, two submarines, and an aircraft carrier—were reported to have left Gibraltar for an undisclosed destination. [Details: Page 5.]

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's war at sea has taken on a new intensity within the past three weeks, raising sharp problems for Britain.

Even if one discounts the German claims to have sunk more than 7,000,000 tons of Allied shipping—which is practically double the British figure—there is still Prime Minister Winston Churchill's pointed warning that the submarine menace is looming large.

Availability to the Germans of submarine bases on the coast of France has greatly altered the picture from what it was in the World War.

News that a surface raider is operating at Mid-Atlantic discloses that German warcraft have been able to slip through the British blockade to attack sea-borne commerce.

Meanwhile air bombings of British merchantmen have increased.

It is apparent that German strategy is now to leave operations against shipping in the immediate vicinity of Great Britain to its air force. Submarines will be used farther at sea. The heavy raider will be employed still farther out along the sea lanes.

Airplanes for Defense?

To this technique there are answers. One of them may well be a new use of defensive aircraft in convoy. Another will be to overcome the errors of omission which are responsible for some of the British sinkings. Another is to increase the warcraft available to Britain for convoy and similar service.

We do not know all the circumstances, but it would appear that the loss of the Empress of Britain might have been avoided.

If a German bomber could reach that vessel, surely escorting planes could have been provided for the protection of such a valuable ship. If reports of the subsequent torpedoing by a submarine are correct, it indicates that neither air nor surface protection was made available to cope with this menace. And it further indicates that adequate means of communication

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Roosevelt says 50 p. c. of defense output, including planes, will go to England.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—President—and also President-elect—Roosevelt took the occasion of his first White House press conference since his historic third-term re-election to disclose that the United States is stepping up still further the volume of its military aid to Britain.

To speed the shipment of all kinds of arms and munitions to Canada and Britain, including the "flying fortresses" and other combat planes, the President announced that the Government is now taking five per cent less of American military production for its own uses and is making 50 per cent of its munitions available to the British as these implements of war roll off the assembly lines.

The United States, the President explained, will take the other half, although, he said, exceptions would be made to this ratio wherever the need should arise.

Debt Limit Plan

Although the President made no mention of yesterday's announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that he would soon ask Congress to raise the national debt limit by $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000, the President's announcement of his new rule of thumb policy for aiding Britain was seen here as linked to the Treasury move as indicative of probable aid Britain could count on in the next two years, since the debt increase will be accounted for, it is generally expected, in increased armaments.

Shortly after the President announced his new rule of thumb for aid to Britain it was learned here that the Federal Priorities Board had granted Britain permission to negotiate with American manufacturers for 12,000 new aircraft.

Priorities Board

The Priorities Board, which is an adjunct to the National Defense Advisory Commission, said that the 12,000 planes would be built in existing plants and in other facilities now developing.

"Under plants being devised by the Priorities Board, it is intended to gear construction of the British planes to American production in such a way as to prevent interference with our own requirements," the Board's statement said.

"The question of delivery priorities is being studied. They will be fixed at appropriate times as production progresses."

Final details of Anglo-American co-operation in the Pacific area will be worked out with the return here shortly of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, it has been learned.

Roosevelt Comments

President Roosevelt, however, told his press conference today that reports from London that the United States was now prepared to use the British naval base at Singapore could not have come from "high British authorities" as alleged.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources close to current Anglo-American "Pacific defense" conversations disclose that there is practical agreement among the United States, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand on the line of action to be adopted in the event of further Pacific crises, particularly those arising from Japanese aggression.

This agreement is said to have been reached well before the American presidential election, but every effort was made to discourage speculation upon it so as to avoid any public reaction that might jeopardize the Administration's chances. It was noted in this connection that Lord Lothian, one of the most frequent visitors to the White House and State Department, was home in Britain during the crucial final weeks of the election campaign.

Stronger Stand Indicated

State Department circles believe that the public approval of the President's foreign policy implicit in his re-election to an unprecedented third term, has removed all doubt from the White House that this country should vigorously implement its policy in the Pacific and should feel little hesitancy about taking a stronger stand there, even though it may mean increasing the possibility of a conflict with Japan.

The strongest advocates of this stronger policy are high officials of the Navy Department, whose word is carrying increasing weight in foreign policy deliberations. The Navy has long advocated a strengthening of America's defen-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Tower of London, Historic Structures Hit by Nazi Bombs

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The famous Tower of London and the Church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand have been hit by bombs in recent raids. Permission was given today to disclose these hits.

The ancient Tower, the scene of many imprisonments in English history, served in its day as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Its tall bastions on the shore of the Thames is one of the historic landmarks of London.

James I of Scotland and Sir Walter Raleigh were imprisoned there and it was there that Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn. There also Anne Boleyn was beheaded, as also was Catherine Howard.

Like St. Paul's Cathedral, the Church of St. Clement Danes was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. It was built in 1681 and a tablet in one pew recalls that Dr. Samuel Johnson once worshipped there.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told a group of employers and workers today that German bombing of "vital industries" was producing a "poor return for the number of bombs and number of plane hours the enemy has expended."

Citing a large building materials firm, he said orders which it had received for material to replace that damaged by bombardment amounted to only one-fourth of one per cent of the material which it originally had sold.

Move to Raise Debt Limit Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Only two days after the Presidential election gave the Roosevelt Administration a new Treasury mandate for four more years, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, coldly dropped the whole vexed question of taxes, deficits, and balanced budget into the center of national discussion.

Coming so soon after the election, the statement is taken to mean that the Administration may be prepared to assume a firmer financial program in view of its political victory. The accompanying statement by Mr. Morgenthau that the United States has "only just begun to rearm" is accepted as disclosing the Administration's post-election determination to push defense works to the limit.

Immediately the three-fold Morgenthau plea to raise the debt limit, raise taxes, and end the issuance of tax-free bonds stirred controversy.

Byrd Opens Attack

First in the fray was Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, who has opposed the Treasury's spending policies at every opportunity in the past. He particularly criticized so large a blanket increase as that asked by Mr. Morgenthau asserting that it would be an "incentive for further extravagance in government." Observers waited for the slower reaction of Senator Byrd's colleagues, and took it for granted the whole matter would be threshed out at leisure with the political implications of the election now fortunately in the past.

Talk of Inflation

The stock market, meanwhile, had its own reaction. Disconcerted investors and speculators sold securities heavily after Mr. Roosevelt's political victory, and the market took a sharp drop on Wednesday. Yesterday, however, a more optimistic reaction set in, and prices started to advance.

The Morgenthau announcement created inflation talk and the market bounded forward for a broad and extended advance. Mr. Morgenthau decried inflation at Washington, and made it plain that so far as his own thinking and that of the Administration is concerned, he does not link debt and tax increases with inflation.

Another aspect of the situation is the simultaneous announcement that a financial mission will leave the Argentine shortly to seek a $100,000,000 "pump-priming" loan.

The statement by Senator Byrd reveals in broad contrast the two different approaches to the debt problem. Mr. Byrd wants the debt limit to be increased a little at a time, so Congress always will have control of the situation and serve as a check on extravagance. He would also reduce Government peace expenditures, for other than defense activities.

Opposes Exemption

Mr. Morgenthau, in an unusually frank statement, makes plain his contrasting view that it will be as well for the public to know as soon as possible the full prospective burden of rearmament. He did not mimimize the cost but rather accentuated it and again and again drove home what is likely to lie ahead. Asked if the proposed boost in debt limit would cover all anticipated expenses in President Roosevelt's third term, he replied: "No, we have just begun to rearm."

Urging an end of tax exemption on Government securities, he said: "the time has come when we need the money for national defense from the people who invest in that type of security."

He said he did not fear inflation "with Mr. Roosevelt in the White House" and amplified the plans made to prevent it. Mr. Morgenthau, who rarely makes extended utterances, gave added emphasis to another point by elaborating the matter.

"I don't think it is possible to pay entirely as you go," he said. "But as the tremendous volume of production for defense gets under way revenues are bound to increase."

He repeated several times in effect: "We have just begun to rearm. There must be a higher debt limit and new taxes."

Senator Byrd's prompt statement came from one of the leading critics of New Deal financial policies. He made plain that he would vote for any increase in the debt limit made necessary for national defense, but assailed the proposal to raise it by $20,000,000,000 at one time.

As to tax exemption, it is once more thrown into national controversy. Economists have assailed it as socially unfair and economically unsound for years. A proposal to wipe it out in the Brown amendment to the recent tax bill was defeated in the Senate on the ground that it should be discussed on its own merits.

Draftee No. 1 Volunteers

International

The Army Gets a New Recruit

Chang Chong Yuen, right, who was the No. 1 draftee of New York City's Selective Service Board No. 1, is shown being sworn in after he had volunteered for the United States Army. Swearing in Mr. Yuen is Sing Kee, Secretary of the District Board, who was a sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force in the last war and who is the holder of the Distinguished Service Cross.

British Relief Groups in U.S. Merge Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Consolidation of the Allied Relief Fund and the British War Relief Society, the two leading private agencies in the United States providing civilian aid for Britain, was announced yesterday at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel attended by more than 100 sponsors of the two organizations.

Winthrop Aldrich, organizer and President of the Allied Relief Fund, will head the new organization, which is to continue under the name of the British War Relief Society. Robert R. Appleby, Chairman of the British War Relief Society, will become Vice-President, and Samuel A. Salvage will serve as Honorary Chairman.

Committees of the two organizations throughout the United States will be combined immediately, giving the new organization a total of 470 active groups, and a campaign will be inaugurated to increase this representation along a broad front. The activities of workrooms, warehouses, and shipping facilities likewise will be solicited.

United on Aims

As spokesman for the two executive groups, Mr. Aldrich declared that while in the early months of this year the Allied Relief Fund extended relief to France, now all efforts of the Allied Fund and of the British War Relief Society were confined to Great Britain.

"Since the objective of the two organizations are therefore parallel," he said, "it seems to be a logical advancement to join forces, not only to effect economies in the conduct of our campaign, but to put forth a solid front throughout the United States among people who are anxious to aid the victims of the war in Britain. The public inclination to help increases daily, hence the larger organization will have opportunity for greater service.

"Between our two organizations we have provided money, clothing, medical supplies and other help in an amount that exceeds $4,000,000, and our first goal, which we hope to attain before the winter is over, is an aggregate of $10,000,000. We know the need will be far in excess of that amount.

Needs Are Listed

"We shall continue, as heretofore, to seek money and supplies known to be urgently needed in Britain. We shall continue to seek relief for Britain's poor, made homeless by the incessant bombing attacks, and contributions for mobile canteens to feed them.

"There is also a great need for shoes and clothing for men, women and children, now that winter has settled over the beleaguered island kingdom. We shall continue, to the utmost of our energy to do everything we can to lend a land in this dark hour of Britain's history."

The board of directors of the merged organization, which will maintain offices at 730 Fifth Avenue, includes Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Appleby, Cecil Baker, Robert Woods Bliss, George Blumenthal, E. Gerry Chadwick, Frederic R. Coudert, Clarence Dillon, Watson C. Emmet, Marshall Field, Myron C. Taylor, Leon Fraser, Frank L. Polk, John D. Rockefeller, 3d, Mr. Salvage, Harold Vanderbilt, Thomas J. Watson, John Hay Whitney, and Sir William Wiseman.

People's Peace Demanded For Labor's Aid in War

"Europe in Transition"
Twelfth of 13 Articles

By J. Evlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—British Labor's whole-hearted support of the present war, its increasing representation in the Government, and the growing impression that the present period will usher in a new era based upon Labor principles have made many of its leaders enthusiastically declare recently that "the future belongs to Labor."

For to a Europe in transition—indeed to a world in transition—it cannot be too strongly emphasized that Labor has definite ideas regarding the origin and outcome of the present war. It is convinced that the war would not have occurred had there been a genuine, democratic, and timely appreciation of what totalitarianism meant, and also that this conflict must be followed by the application of democratic ideas to the economic sphere.

These ideas have suddenly become something more than theory.

For Labor is speaking with a new voice of authority. From a period of "partial" co-operation in Britain during the early days of the war, it has attained a new place of responsibility and power. And in aiding Labor to attain this position — its representatives now holding key posts, not only in Britain's War Cabinet but throughout the Government—Prime Minister Winston Churchill may have begun one of the most far-reaching steps in the chain of transition affecting the days that lie ahead.

Defense Differentiated

The long-range effects can only be understood if it be appreciated that Labor most strongly objects to associating the defense of democracy with defense of the existing distribution of social and economic power in Britain as a purely static view of democracy.

The price of this war is the making of a more equal society, and this is only realizable in labor's opinion through restricting, if not ending, those vested interests which place profit-making before reconstruction. Nowadays the fundamental question is, Who are to enjoy that liberty and democracy for which Britain declares it is fighting today?

A new Britain is being born in the underground railway stations and shelters and the world emerging from the peace will not be the world that entered the war. The masses are beginning to ask that a start be made for a thoroughgoing redistribution of economic power in this country. The general thought of the British Nation is being gradually prepared for great changes, and the present catastrophe appears to many persons as just another chance for the Nation to choose wisely.

Labor offers a program to satisfy this progressive desire for change which includes comprehensive social, economic and political planning on socialist lines. Labor emphasizes that it is not "prepared again to watch the grim spectacle of distressed areas and decaying men when a policy of socialist development can transform the one into sources of national wealth and the other into active and valuable citizens."

Undoubtedly the pace at which Labor would introduce this complete industrial, social, and financial reconstruction "in our time" might have serious repercussions upon the stability of finance and industry alike, and therefore affect the national welfare, since such stability is the one foundation of welfare.

And it would be mere naïveté to imagine that such far-reaching changes will come about as quickly and smoothly as many present-day idealists seem to imagine, for the past working of Democratic institutions has largely depended upon a general agreement on fundamentals, but when as today the Nation is deeply divided on matters of vital social importance solutions by parliamentary compromises are difficult to effect.

Labor in Peace Vanguard

Yet it is a remarkable tribute to the evolutionary outlook of British Labor that it looks to constitutional changes rather than revolution for its own preservation and the Nation's progress, with the result that the struggle of privilege against a juster distribution of the national wealth has Parliament rather than the streets for a battleground.

Labor's confidence in the future is all the stronger because it believes just as democracy, political liberty, and nationalism were linked in the last century in the thought of most progressive thinkers, so at present are democracy, economic equality, and international understanding linked. And Labor is in the vanguard with a demand that a "people's war" must be converted into a "people's peace."

That peace will take on more meaning by virtue of the fact that totalitarianism has been clearly understood by Labor throughout a period which greatly antedates the present conflict.

The means and methods by which the Fascists and the Nazis seized power, particularly in sections of the community they attacked, led Labor early to reject these systems and line up on the side of humanitarianism and democracy in condemnation "of doctrines founded on the persecution of all who cherish freedom, who demand the right to organize, who claim to express their views openly by tongue and pen and the printing press."

Organized Labor condemned the "evil things" of the totalitarian systems even when the former British Government allowed them to go unperceived, despite the fact that these systems were feverishly preparing for an anti-democratic war.

Saw Power of Dictators

It isn't an accident that the main opponents and chief victims of totalitarianism have been working-class victims—in Italy, Germany, and Spain—while it was the workers who heroically defended Warsaw after the Polish armies had broken and their leaders fled.

Labor's first great "victory" of the was was the fall of the Chamberlain Government which Labor was never convinced understood the nature or strength of the totalitarian powers.

Labor, political and industrial, determined to smash the totalitarian domination of Europe, and the close co-operation between the Government and the different branches of the trades-union movement go far to guarantee the smooth working of the colossal war production in all its complicated phases.

The contrast between the position of British Labor and that in countries under the totalitarian heel are clearly shown in this situation. German Labor is allowed no expression in the political affairs of that country. It has become a mere cog in the wheel of war production run by the Nazis.

The impotence of German Labor and the people is shown in the example even before the outbreak of war when on July 2 and Aug. 25, 1939, the British National Council of Labor made two appeals to the German people.

No Answer From Germans

The council emphasized that "all war with its tragic burden falls most heavily upon the common people of all lands." But the common people of Germany were not allowed to answer—it is doubtful whether they were allowed to receive the message.

Italian Labor long ago ceased to play any political role, the corporative system having closed its doors to free political expression. In countries overrun by the Germans the Nazis have attempted to apply their oppressive methods to Labor, but with doubtful success.

France presents an example of the difficulty of forcing Labor to accept totalitarian standards. The Vichy Government attempted to consolidate its position with Labor by making René Belin its Minister of Labor. He had been one of the most powerful secondary figures in the entire French Labor movement, but now stands repudiated by the workers who understand full well that he now must speak for a system with which Labor can have nothing in common.

This awareness of the fundamental meaning of totalitarianism and the quest for a new era of social and economic relations will shape the imprint Labor will make on things to come. Pursuit of its objectives by constitutional and orderly processes remains, at the same time, the method through which Labor is committed to make its contribution.

Virginia Organizes Committee To Keep Manuscripts in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8—The election of John Stewart Bryan, president of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, as chairman of a newly organized "Joint Committee to Curtail the Transmigration of Virginia Source Materials to Other States" was announced following a meeting recently held at the Mayo Memorial House here and attended by representatives of approximately 80 patriotic and civic organizations.

The other officers elected are Mrs. P. W. Hiden, of Newport News, vice-chairman, and Morgan P. Robinson, recording secretary of the Virginia Historical Society here, as secretary.

The organization meeting was held at the call of Mr. Robinson, who is also assistant State archivist, and who, for some time, has noted "with regret" the constant outflow of historical manuscripts from Virginia—a loss that may shortly become a serious deterrent to efficient research on the part of students and historical writers.

Mr. Robinson, who called the meeting to order as temporary chairman, urged those present to contact local boards of supervisors with the purpose in view of stirring up their interest in local material.

He also expressed the hope of interesting in the movement the Virginia Clerks' Association and the various chambers of commerce in this State, and he requested the members of the newly organized group to get in touch with their respective representative in the Virginia Legislature so that when the budget committee meets next Fall steps may be taken looking to provision for an appropriation for the purpose contemplated.

A four-point program was drawn up at the meeting, and it was unanimously voted that it shall be accepted.

Father of Rumanian 'Martyr' Upholds Axis

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 8 (AP)—Ion Codreanu, father of Corneliu Codreanu, a "martyr" of the Iron Guards, told tens of thousands of Greenshirts today that "the Axis' enemies are our enemies and our enemies are the Axis' enemies."

He delivered his expression of solidarity with the Rome-Berlin alliance in the presence of King Michael at a celebration in Iasi, near the Russian frontier, in honor of Michael's name-day and the founding of the Iron Guard. The King, who was accompanied by his mother, Queen Helen, did not speak.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 8 (AP)—Assassination of Nita Chirica, prominent Iron Guard leader, was announced yesterday in the official newspaper of that Fascist organization. It charged that "Jews and unemployed Communists" tried to organize demonstrations Sunday in the Bucharest public market and that one of the group shot Mr. Chirica. The article added that "the agents who stirred up the riot" were arrested and military authorities are conducting an exhaustive investigation.

States Gradually Giving Added Powers to Governors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 — Just when the Nation is furiously building up its moral defenses against a spread of the totalitarian idea, there appears to be developing right under our very noses, in the offices of the Governors of the various States, a trend toward expansion of administrative authority. Even cries of "dictator," though not too loud, are heard here and there.

What does it mean? Have we been so intent on Europe, and on Washington, that we've overlooked a revolution in our own back yards?

Not at all. In fact, it looks rather as if there had been an effort to make the democratic processes more effective, to give actual force to existing administrative powers. Democracy is putting its house in order. Organization is taking the place of disorganization.

Just in the past 10 years some 11 States have effected reorganization by statute—which means that no new powers were created—making more effective the authority of the Chief Executives. This brings to 28 the States which have pulled their loose administrative strings together since 1917 when Illinois started the movement. And besides these reorganizations since 1930 four other States made extensive revisions of original plans.

Sign of Good Sense

The changes by statute were in Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In Wisconsin and Indiana the Governors were given power to make broad reorganizations by executive order, while limited powers of reorganization were voted for the Governors of Colorado and Louisiana.

Leonard D. White and M. Harvey Sherman, of the University of Chicago political science department, have made a study of this situation for the Council of State Governments here. They agree that the development is all to the good, that it is a sign of the basic good sense in the American system, which makes possible a government just as efficient as the people want to make it.

Aristotle in his "Politics" warned against the danger of mass participation and diffused responsibilities. More up to date is the comment of Leslie Lipson, professor of Political Science, Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand, in his book published last year, "The American Governor; From Figurehead to Leader."

He said: "A government which is too weak can lead to dictatorship as surely and certainly as one that is too strong."

Dr. Lipson, as may be inferred from the title of his book, found that the American Governor has in recent years evolved from a figurehead with "just enough power to sign the receipt for his salary," to an executive of real leadership, "an officer worthy of the name."

But to get back to the specific reforms. Several States have given their governors almost unlimited removal power—that is, of appointees—whether or not they were confirmed by the Senate. This bridges restrictions which before prevented the chief executive from exercising necessary control over those whom he, in the first place, chose for the job himself.

But what the authors of the survey consider one of the most significant trends during the past decade was the consolidation of institutional and control functions into a single managerial agency, usually under the governor. This was accomplished in nine States.

Then there has been a move toward the "executive budget," with full responsibility for preparation of the budget placed in the lap of the governor personally, or an agency responsible to him. In 1930 the budgets of 33 states were prepared by executives, 10 by administrative boards, four by legislative-administrative boards, and one by the Legislature. In 1940 the budget was prepared by the governor in 40 States.

Started in Illinois

Coincident with these changes has come an expansion of administrative control over expenditures, with the power to examine vouchers, bills, and claims before payment. This pre-audit is practiced to some extent in every State, but in 15 the job is in the hands of an administrative official appointed by and responsible to the governor. Nine of these have authorized this step since 1930.

Then there's the power to pass on expenditures, another form of pre-audit. This started in Illinois in 1917. The governors of 10 States had been granted the power by 1930, and since then seven more have adopted similar provisions. At least 10 others claim to have given this power on the basis of general budget-making authority, though many experts do not agree that making the budget constitutes passing on all specific expenditures.

But there's another step in this financial control cycle. This is the power of an administrative body to decrease or actually suspend expenditures even when the money has been appropriated. This began in Ohio in 1927, and since then 24 States have granted such power. The authority lies in the hands of the governor himself, or an agent responsible to him in 18 States.

A good example of a State embodying in its administrative law all these provisions is Minnesota, which in 1939, under Gov. Harold Stassen, enacted a sweeping reorganization of its government. Here the governor with the aid of his appointed "Commissioner of Administration," not only makes the budget but exercises almost complete control over expenditures. Expenditures are made, even when the money has been appropriated, only after the State manager—always with the possibility of a check by the governor—has investigated and approved.

Previously some 40 States had statutes authorizing an administrative agency to require departments to spread their spending of appropriations on a monthly basis.

Man in Threat Case Unable to Furnish Bail

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 8 (AP)—A federal complaint charging that he threatened the life of President Roosevelt was filed yesterday against Frederick C. Pinkenburg, elevator operator in a Denver office building.

Thomas J. Morrissey, United States District Attorney, said three rifles, several speeches by Adolf Hitler printed at Hamburg, Germany, and a swastika flag were found in Mr. Pinkenburg's room.

Mr. Morrissey reported that the arrest of Mr. Pinkenburg, also known as Carl Kline, resulted from complaints by neighbors and tenants in the office building where he worked.

The man, whose name was changed from Pinkenberg to Kline by County Court order Sept. 24, pleaded innocent to the charge and was held in jail on failure to furnish $5,000 bail.

Engineers Probe Collapse of Bridge At Tacoma, Wash.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 8 (AP)—Investigations began today of the cause of the collapse yesterday of the new $6,400,000 Tacoma Narrows bridge, which cracked up in a high wind and fell 190 feet into Puget Sound.

From Washington came an order from John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, to local WPA investigators to inquire into the cause of the collapse. Leon S. Moisseiff of New York, designer of the bridge, telephoned that he was sending a representative from the East and said he was "completely at a loss to explain the collapse." Ralph Keenan of the Pacific Bridge Company, the bridge builders, flew up from San Francisco to inspect the wreckage.

A. F. Andrew, chief engineer of the Washington Toll Bridge Authority, announced that plans for rebuilding the bridge would be undertaken immediately. He attributed the tragedy to "substitution of plate girders eight feet in depth for a truss design which had previously been planned." He explained: "The solid metal expanses acted like a sail, swinging the bridge. We had planned to bore holes to allow the wind to pass through, but had not had time."

A $20,000 model of the span had been constructed in the University of Washington engineering laboratory, and studied by engineers seeking a means of arresting the sway.

Prof. F. G. Farquharson, who directed the experiments on the laboratory model, disclosed the tests had produced the twisting motion that caused the collapse.

"We watched it," he recalled, "and we said that if that sort of motion ever occurred on the real bridge, it would be the end.

The bridge was constructed with a PWA grant of $2,800,000 and an RFC loan of $3,520,000. It cut 50 miles from the traveling distance between Fort Lewis and the U. S. Navy Yard at Bremerton.

There were no fatalities. Two men who were on the bridge when it began to twist violently, escaped by alternately crawling and running to safety.

A car and dog had to be abandoned.

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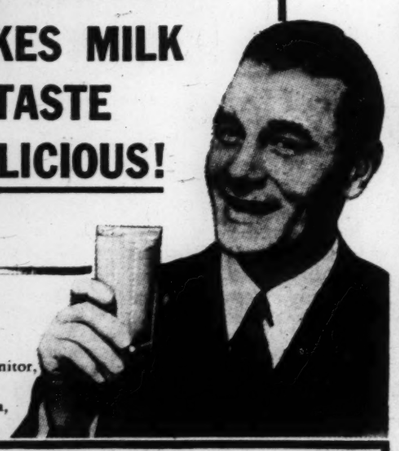

A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor, David Bigelow, Miami Beach, Florida, writes:

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Brilliant Season Arranged For Metropolitan Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Ninety-seven singers, including 33 sopranos, 12 mezzo-sopranos and contraltos, 21 tenors, 20 baritones, and 11 basso, have been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company for principal and secondary roles for the coming season, which begins on Dec. 2 and ends on March 23, it was announced today. There may be additions to the list as "some negotiations are still pending," the announcement added.

"The generous response of the public in answer to our campaign fund drive conducted in the spring made it possible for the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc., to purchase the Metropolitan Opera House," the prospectus issued by the Opera Company said, "and the acquisition to the theater has made available to our patrons the parterre boxes heretofore privately owned. These facts combined with a brilliantly planned season give promise of an interesting winter of opera."

Among well-known voices to be heard in the coming season are those of Rose Bampton, Kirsten Flagstad, Helen Jepson, Lotte Lehmann, Grace Moore, Elisabeth Rethberg, sopranos; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano; Richard Crooks, Giovanni Martinelli, and Lauritz Melchoir, tenors; Richard Bonelli, John Charles Thomas, and Lawrence Tibbett, baritones, and Ezio Pinza, basso.

New singers this year are Germaine Lubin, Stella Roman, and Eleanor Steber, sopranos; Elsa Zebranska, contralto; Emery Darcy, tenor; Joel Berglund, Alexander Sved, and Francesco Valentino, baritones, and S. Baccaloni, basso. Missing from the roster this year are Rosa Tentoni, soprano; Max Altglass, Jan Kiepura, Eyvind Laholm, Giordano Paltrinieri, and Erich Witte, tenors, and Douglas Beattie, basso, all of whom sang last year. Erich Liensdorf, Ettore Panizza, Gennaro Papi, Wilfred Pelletier, Karl Riedel, and Frank St. Leger will be conductors, with I. Montemezzi and Bruno Walter as guest conductors. Michael Rosenker has been engaged as concert master of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra.

Gluck's "Alceste," never before presented at the Metropolitan Opera, will be the major novelty of the season. Revivals will include Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Verdi's "Trovatore."

As usual, the unabridged cycle of Wagner's "Ring" will be presented in a matinee cycle.

Funds for Bundles for Britain Swelled As 1,200 Attend Relief Ball in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Bundles for Britain, nation-wide war relief agency, was today the richer by proceds from a ball, attended by 1,200 persons representing society, artistic, and diplomatic circles, held under the twin flags of the United States and Great Britain in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

The ball, which, with the National Horse Show, marked the opening of New York's social season, was under the patronage of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and the Countess of Athlone, the British Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill, the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States; Gov. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, and Mayor and Mrs. Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The sale of a gift from Queen Elizabeth—a jeweled gold case and a jagged fragment from a bomb that had struck Buckingham Palace—drew special attention. Queen Elizabeth had sent the gift several weeks ago to express her appreciation of the work of the organization, which is headed by Mrs. Wales Latham.

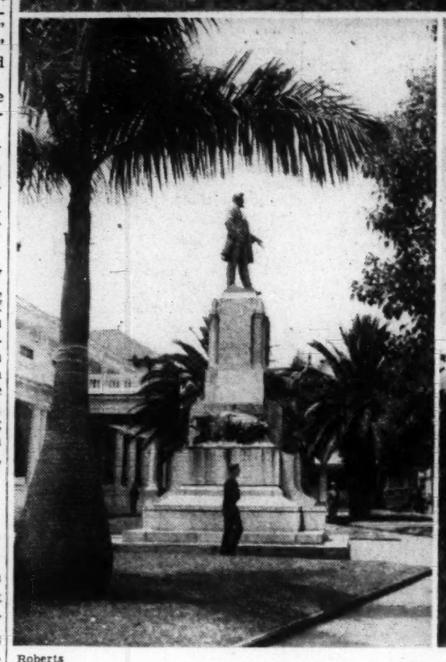
A midnight entertainment by leaders of stage, screen, and radio, with Eddie Cantor as master of ceremonies, opened with a tableau entitled "Rule Britannia," and continued with performances by Olsen and Johnson and a chorus from their Winter Garden show, Luise Rainer, Larry Adler, harmonica virtuoso; Paul Haakon, dancer; Rosario and Antonia, Spanish gypsy dancers; Stan Kavanagh, comedy juggler, and others.

Photographs to Identify Navy Department Staff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—In an apparent effort to prevent sabotage or spying at the Navy Department here, photographers were set to work yesterday to take photographs of persons employed in the building.

It was reported that the employees, and other persons having daily business at the Department, would be required to wear their photographs on badges, and that infrequent callers would have to get special passes to gain admission. The War Department, it was indicated, would follow suit.

Roaming Through Central America



Roberts

Scenes in Delightful Costa Rica

Upper—A cattle ranch at Sabaga, Guanacaste. Lower left—Juan Rafael Mora monument at San José. Lower right—A highway near San José.

Costa Rica—Land of Picturesque Carts

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Rolling across the Costa Rican countryside of the cool inland plateau on a long-anticipated return to this Central American Republic, we came upon a blue stucco house with broad covered verandah, and there, in resplendent vermillion, reposed one of the world's most picturesque carts.

Costa Ricans take great pride in adorning the two-wheeled carts that carry tropical produce to market, or transport the family from their haciendas to the city. Wheels are discs without spokes, shaped to look delicate yet actually strong enough to withstand the buffetings of country lanes. On the broad round surface each family paints its characteristic designs in many colors.

So fine are these carts that they literally are taken into the home circle after being furbished when work is done. Nowhere else have we seen such attention to carts. The designs are simple in outline, but elaborate in painted detail.

Market Place

At the market place in San José, some 3,800 feet above the sea, carts come and go loaded with pineapples, melons, chickens, bananas, and many exotic products. Surrounded by wooded mountains, San José is reached either by air on the Central American run of Pan American Airways, or by rail from the port of Limón, where United Fruit and other cruise ships call. There is also rail connection to the Pacific at Puntarenas.

Like all of the Central American countries and several of those farther south, Costa Rica offers in one brief trip both the tropics and the highlands. On both coasts, Atlantic and Pacific, the steaming tropics first greet a traveler by sea, or spread below the air voyager like some vast strip of uncut emerald.

Entering Puerto Limón by ship, you meet one of the tropical faces of this miniature Republic tucked in between Nicaragua and Panama. Within its 20,000 square miles, Costa Rica packs enough diversity and reminders of colonial times to satisfy even seasoned world travelers.

Harbor Life

In Puerto Limón no bustling harbor life—no puffing tugs or battered tramps—mar the natural beauty of the harbor. In the distance, a shining scimitar of sand. Against the background of towering mountains, a fringe of top-heavy coco palms. And below, in the deep blue of the harbor, smoldering like phosphorescent lights, a scattering of light green reefs.

The slumbering silence and the pedestrian pace of the city lends a unique enchantment and intrigues the visitor the minute he steps ashore. The traveler knows instantly that here is a city that shrugs off many cares of the world and seeks to live within itself.

It is from Puerto Limón that most visitors set out to discover Costa Rica. Boarding a regularly scheduled train or one of the frequent specials, cruise passengers begin a fascinating climb over 103 miles of rail to San José.

Cane-fields and jungle, stretches of banana plantations; the winding, flashing Rio Reventazon; cormorants poised motionlessly on jutting rocks, multicolored flowers blazing from a backdrop of green, and then glimpses of such picturesque places as Siquirres, Peralta, Turrialba, and Cartago . . . all these pass in fascinating review.

Then San José

Cartago, once the capital of the country, was founded 400 years ago. Under the towering bulk of the giant volcano of Irazu, this ancient city with its red-tiled roofs, old churches, and squeaking oxen carts, captures the affections of the visitors swiftly and finally.

Twelve miles farther on is San José. Cool and remote, the mountain-locked city is a find to the collector of strange and distant places. A city in which has been fused the ancient and the new, San José grants modern physical comforts to its guests while presenting scenes that have remained unchanged for centuries.

Costa Rica offers a longer cruise than the ocean voyage to Guatemala, and so there are a few more days in the Caribbean, that sea of sun and spanking breezes.

By air, Costa Rica lies only a short flight from the Panama Canal. The standard schedule from Brownsville, Texas, allows stopovers in each of the Central American countries of from two to three days each between planes. That is, unless you are tempted to stay longer, and this is more likely than not.

Road travel into Costa Rica from the United States is not yet open, although work proceeds on the remaining gaps in the Pan American Highway. Costa Rica is now arranging for a loan to improve its section of the road.

More democratic than most, if not all, of the Latin American Nations, Costa Rica adds this element of stability to its natural beauty.

S. C. Mill Help Get $12,000 Back Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAFFNEY, S. C. — Approximately $12,000 in back pay has been given to 23 employees and former employees and the estate of a late employee of the Hamrick Mills as part of the settlement of a case brought before the National Labor Relations Board charging the plant with violation of the Wagner Act in the alleged discharge of workers for participation in union activities.

Charles N. Feidelson of Atlanta, director of the tenth regional headquarters of the NLRB, assisted by William E. Spencer, also of Atlanta, a field examiner for the regional board, presented the checks to the textile employees.

Don McKee, organizer for the Textile Workers Union of America, the bargaining agency for all of the workers, also participated in the distribution of the checks.

Checks received by workers ranged from $1,200 allocated Claude McCullough to $4.80 for Bessie Fowler.

In addition to back pay, all were ordered reinstated.

Woll Pleads For Business, Labor Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Business must co-operate with organized labor if private enterprise is to be saved from the danger of destruction through excessive taxation, in the opinion of Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

Speaking before the Union League Club, center of traditional New York Republicanism, Mr. Woll proposed yesterday that a capital-labor conference be held immediately to work out a program to reduce government expenditures not required in the defense program and thus ease the tax burden on industry.

Mr. Woll declared that the time had come when government must encourage business and industry to create new wealth and employment. Denunciation of private enterprise must cease, he said, adding that labor is awakening to the danger of excessive taxation and perceiving that taxes which keep business from expanding and profiting lessen employment opportunities and lower the standard of living for workers.

As a special government encouragement, he urged that incentive taxation be given a careful study by both employers and government, so that when the defense program is over and unemployment figures show a tendency to rise, both business and government may be ready with a tax incentive program.

Incentive taxation, Mr. Woll held, would encourage plant expansion and payment of higher wages if tax deductions were allowed whenever industry complied with certain provisions.

In reply to questions at the close of his address, Mr. Woll declared that labor had often extended offers of co-operation, which had been rejected by capital in a spirit of opposition. He conceded that certain groups in labor were hostile to private enterprise and wanted to promote socialism, but he insisted that the labor movement as a whole was ready to co-operate in preserving private enterprise.

"If labor and capital co-operate," he said, "the power of government will not be used to destroy us."

Recreation Found Big Help In Curbing Juvenile Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—By opening a new world of ball teams, swimming meets, boys clubs, and song fests to neighborhood "toughs" and potential gangsters, many American cities have reduced juvenile delinquency and crime as much as 75 per cent, the International Association of Chiefs of Police reports.

Crime-prevention programs in these cities are proving that what a juvenile court judge once said about boys is true. "There are," said the judge, "no inherently bad boys. The worst offender often is just a boy with drive and energy enough to kick against wrong conditions that exist. He's like a plant growing crooked because a stone is pressing on it. Remove the stone, and the supposedly 'bad' boy grows into a fine man."

These cities are doing just that — removing "stones" — righting wrong home conditions, giving "tough guys" a chance for normal fun, directing older unemployed youth to jobs, or ways of training for them.

Analysis of Programs

To find out about existing facilities for preventing crime and rehabilitating delinquents, an analysis of the programs of 150 cities was made recently by the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Prevention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It found programs administered in the following ways:

In 40 cities by the police alone.

In 24 cities by the police, juvenile courts, and probation officers.

In 56 cities by courts and juvenile probation bureaus.

In 17 cities by private agencies, such as a Lions or Rotary Club.

In three cities by the local board of education.

In 10 cities by various other city, county, and state agencies.

But however administered, success depends largely on the degree of co-operation received from other agencies in the town, the analysis showed. Some cities, notably Los Angeles, have a co-ordinating council—made up of representatives from schools, courts, churches, social agencies, and other local groups. It is a central clearing house for ideas on crime prevention, and eliminates duplication of work.

Recreation Stressed

All the programs examined emphasized recreation as a means of preventing crime and curing delinquency. Municipal playgrounds help much. Some cities open public school gyms at night. Neighborhood "toughs" forget mischief, it is found, when they can play on a hard-fighting basketball team, or train for a track meet.

Y. M. C. A.'s give membership to underprivileged boys. In some places juvenile courts parole first offenders to the "Y" with fine results. Such a boy is called "dependent" instead of "delinquent," to remove the stigma attached to that name and give him every chance to grow straight.

In many cities police play a big part in preventing and curing delinquency, the programs showed. Boy Scout troops, too, often are sponsored by policemen. It is not unusual for a police officer to be a Scout leader, and for the troop to hold meetings in the police squad room.

When a young person collides with the law, parents are often the real culprits, courts and social workers find. And in one city, where the crime-prevention program is managed by the board of education, negligent parents are arraigned in court and action taken against them. A state welfare act permits it.

There is a definite trend toward education generally as a means of preventing crime, the Association states.

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Greeks Claim Victory Along 100-Mile Front

By the Associated Press

Greek victories all along the 100-mile Balkan war front were reported by Athens today, with Italy's "big push" in the northwest repulsed and other Italian columns thrown back in the center and northeast.

Gains on the right wing were described as small but those in the center as important.

This center sector is where a large number of Italians were reported trapped some days ago, according to dispatches from the front, and the remnants are being encircled now, it was said.

Earlier, the High Command announced that all attacks on the Greek left wing, along the main defenses of the Metaxas Line, near the Ionian shore, had been thrown back.

Italians had brought the full force of their mechanized forces into the battle to crack the line near the coast in a drive toward Janina.

Artillery Active

Artillery blasted along the entire front with troop fighting on a fairly heavy scale, it was said, but Greek field artillery and antitank guns were most active in the protection of the coastal route to Janina.

Neutral military experts said the Greek positions now are as good as or better than they were on the first day of the Italian offensive.

They said the Greek advance into Albania on the Macedonian front more than offset their withdrawal 100 miles to the southwest in the Epirus region.

Everywhere, according to these observers, the Greeks apparently are operating in accordance with well-laid plans and with no break in their communications or supply organization. Both Army and civilian morale appeared high, under the encouragement of British aid.

The coastal thrust toward Janina was believed to be the greatest threat to the Greeks.

Italian Advance

The Italians had claimed new gains on this end of the front, declaring their troops had crossed the Kalamas River and established a bridgehead on its east bank.

However, the Italian High Command communiqué today made no mention of further gains on the Greek war front. Weather conditions were described as unfavorable for flying.

Reports from Cairo, Egypt, said the British Middle East command was giving valuable air and naval aid to Greece, but that it was moving cautiously because of the necessity of keeping its forces ready to meet a threatened Italian drive toward the Suez.

Greek reserve officers and noncommissioned officers living in Egypt received orders to report to their consulates and it was understood they were to form the nucleus of a Greek division to be recruited from the large Greek colony there.

Italian warplanes continued their attacks on objectives behind the Greek front lines, bombing Corfu and a number of towns in the interior. The Greek High Command said there were some casualties but no damage of military importance.

Reports from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said fighting on the northern Greek-Albanian front reached new intensity, causing observers on the Yugoslav border to predict that a decisive battle was shaping up in this sector. Heavy cannonading was heard on both sides and the Italians increased their air activity.

Fascist Air Attacks

Larger groups of Fascist bombers were reported to have attacked Greek divisions east of the Koritza-Phlorina highway and Greek fortifications at the Pisoderi Pass through the mountains.

Fighting also was said to be going on around Lake Prespa.

Guerilla tactics of the Greek troops were said to be scoring against massed Italian mechanized operations in areas presenting great obstacles to the use of modern arms.

Greeks were reported to have brought up antiaircraft batteries to strengthen defenses on Biklishta Heights.

One report declared only three Italian divisions were engaged against seven Greek divisions, but Italian equipment was reported far superior. Italian soldiers said the Greeks had been unable to cross the Devol River east of Koritza.

Greek sources on the Yugoslav border said that 1,000 Italian prisoners captured on the northern front had been taken to Salonika.

Greek newspapers reported ration cards now were required for all foodstuffs. The Government fixed maximum prices, to prevent profiteering, and set a wage limit.

Thrust in Sudan

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (AP)—The British announced today their first notable offensive thrust of the Sudanese campaign and reported a heavy Royal Air Force raid on Brindisi, naval base at the heel of the Italian boot.

Just on the British side of the frontier between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Ethiopia, the British Middle-East Command asserted, British troops surprised and recaptured the town of Gallabat, imprisoned part of the garrison, and held the position through a stiff Italian counterattack and two heavy bombings.

The assault, it was declared, took but 45 minutes and was launched early on the morning of Nov. 6 by a mixed detachment of British and Indian troops supported by tanks, artillery, and planes.

An unstated number of prisoners was said to have been taken. It was announced that 17 soldiers of the Italian force deserted during the engagement.

Gallabat is a main trading post. The Italians occupied the town, which is some 75 miles west of Ethiopia's big Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile, shortly after Italy entered the war.

[The Italian High Command, covering the operations, reported fighting continuing at Gallabat, but did not acknowledge loss of the town. The High Command, however, acknowledged that British air raiders damaged railroad tracks, water pipes, and a freight car in an attack on a station at Brindisi.]

The reported raid on Brindisi was the first, although Naples, across the peninsula, has been bombed thrice since the Greek campaign began.

A British communiqué said the raid took place on the night of Nov. 5 and reported that bomb bursts and steady fires were observed in the naval dockyard, destroyer and submarine pens, the main railway junction, and railway sidings.

Assab, in Eritrea, also was raided, the communiqué said, bombs starting a fire visible 40 miles away. The Army Command likewise reported land pressure by a British mobile force on an Italian detachment on the Sudanese-Eritrean border, near Kassala.

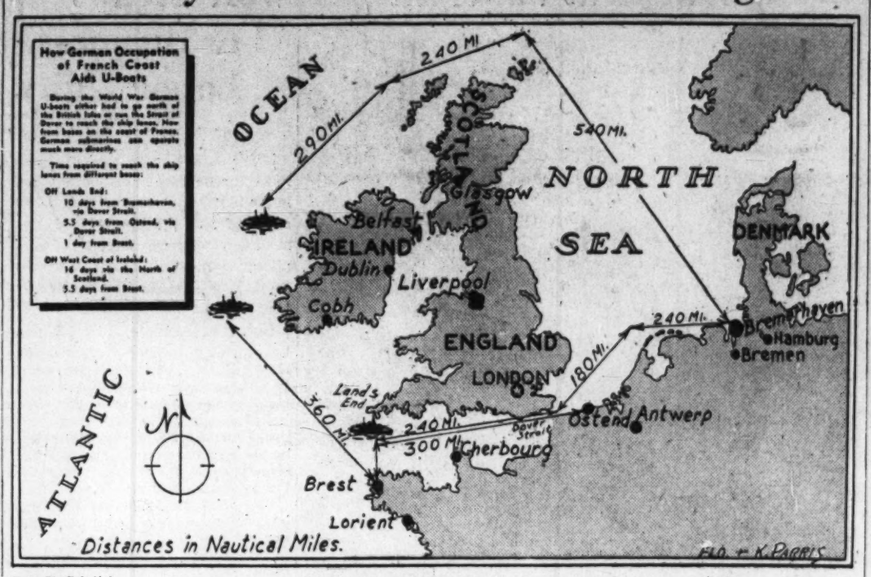
The R. A. F. acknowledged that Italian planes had damaged Perim Island in the Red Sea.

Denmark, Europe's Dairy, Now on Butter Rations

COPENHAGEN (via Berlin), Nov. 8 (AP)—Denmark, which for years has helped supply Europe with butter and eggs, was placed today on a butter ration of 350 grams (12.35 ounces) a person weekly.

Germany's war butter ration is at present 125 grams (3.5 ounces) a week.

Why Submarine Peril Is Growing



By a Staff Artist

French Bases for Undersea Raiders

Distances which German submarines must travel from bases along the French seacoast in order to reach the shipping lanes. They are much shorter than during the World War when undersea raiders had to go around northern Scotland or run the British blockade in the Dover Straits.

New Sea Threat by Axis Poses Problems for Britain

Continued from Page 1

exist between German planes and submarines.

British escort service has been severely curtailed, due to losses of destroyers and escort vessels and the necessary diversion of such units to the Mediterranean. It is encouraging to note that Mr. Churchill states that new construction is "coming along."

The convoy system proved its worth in the last war, and if properly used and the requisite number of escort vessels is supplied it should again afford adequate protection. Some adaptation of the plane carrier should be devised for convoy work. A ship that can put one or two planes in the air would be of inestimable value to its convoy as planes are the best means of locating and of keeping submarines under the surface where their effectiveness is much reduced. When within striking distance of Nazi planes, the air protection should be augmented by shore based planes.

The long winter nights afford a measure of relief, because the submarine has no striking power at night unless a convoy happens to run directly upon it. And then, in nine times out of ten, the submarine will be occupied in looking to its own safety to the exclusion of other activities.

By the end of the winter, it is to be hoped that ample air and surface protection will be available for British shipping.

Meanwhile, it is useful to understand the circumstances that have permitted Germany to increase its sea warfare to its present intensity.

Almost every course of action the Germans have followed so far in this war, shows unmistakable evidence that the lessons learned as a result of the last war have been used to good advantage, so it must be accepted that the mistakes made with the submarine not only have not been repeated, but have been studiously avoided.

To begin with, Germany from 1914 to early in 1918 made the grave mistake of not pushing submarine construction to the limit. Not only were many dissimilar designs of submarines undertaken, but the military authorities absolutely refused to release mechanics and shipyard workers from the Army for work on submarine construction. In addition, diplomatic representations made by President Wilson, caused unrestricted submarine warfare to be sparingly applied until just before the United States entered the war.

The net result was failure to utilize the tremendous possibilities offered by unrestricted submarine warfare until too late. Had the war gone on for another six months, there is no telling what the result would have been, for in late 1918 Germany had a standardized submarine building program in full swing, and counted on producing from 30 to 50 submarines during 1919.

Following the armistice it was found that about 100 new submarines were afloat and nearly completed, and another 125 hulls on the stocks were in various stages of completion.

The recent resurgence of submarine activity and Mr. Churchill's warning of darker days to come, all point to the fact that the output of German submarines has been made a matter of mass production during the past year. Accessions of French and Italian submarines can hardly account for the very large number of submarines swarming the seas west of the British Isles, especially as Italy has better use for its submarines in the Mediterranean, and is reported already to have lost some 25 per cent of its prewar submarine strength.

Undoubtedly Germany had or was in process of completing designs for a standard submarine of about 700 tons at the outbreak of the war, and modern methods of construction lend themselves to mass production of such craft.

Complete conning tower structures can be punched out by powerful presses. Entire bulkheads and similar features of construction can be made in the same manner. Small establishments scattered throughout Germany and dominated countries can concentrate on producing complete integral parts, such as bows and sterns, which can later be assembled quickly by electric welding—an art in which Germany was a pioneer.

Nazi control of Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium has widened the engine bottleneck, as these countries had establishments which produced eminently satisfactory diesel engines.

It is quite possible that the daring invasion of Norway was brought about by the crying need of iron for submarine construction, and that the submarine program did not strike its full stride until the present plentiful supply of that essential material was assured.

Taking it full and by, there is good reason to believe that Germany is now capable of completing up to perhaps 50 submarines a month. However, as has previously been discussed in these columns, supplying satisfactory crews for such a program of submarines will be difficult. And it must be remembered that in a submarine one incompetent man can easily spell disaster for all hands.

In the matter of operating bases, Germany is in a much better position than it was during the World War, when its submarines not only found it difficult to get to sea, but had to expend valuable cruising time in doing so.

The Nazis now hold numerous ports from which operations can be projected. Cherbourg, Brest, and Lorient open directly onto the Atlantic where operations can immediately be initiated and carried on until far to the westward of Ireland.

Meanwhile there are reports that the German submarine operations are being augmented by submarines from the Italian Navy. This may make spectacular propaganda from the Axis standpoint, but it is probably true that the bulk of the submarine campaign still rests on German shoulders.

The German craft, judging from the World War experience for 700-ton boats, remain at sea about 25 days. It is immediately apparent how the use of French bases permits more time to be spent attacking shipping and less in going and coming. Even in the face of this increased range, many standard procedures are still effective.

During the World War, convoy routes were immediately altered by the routing authorities when it was found that the routes being followed would carry the ships into areas where submarines had been located. In fact, every time a submarine was spotted, its location was radiocast so that ships operating singly could take necessary precautions. Unquestionably the same procedure is now being followed and zigzagging has lost none of its baffling effect on the submarine.

Bulgaria Aloof On Axis-Greek War Close By

Continued from Page 1

block away. The policeman whose job was normally to keep people in shelters ran down the street shouting and gesticulating. We ran in the same direction and found the cause of the excitement—on the pavement close to the side of the building lay the blazing wreckage of an Italian plane.

People unmindful that the danger from the skies was not yet over, were cheering wildly. Two additional planes, we learned, had fallen in the bay—three out of a total of six raiders was the score of the Greek anti-aircraft gunners for that raid.

Many Convenient Targets

There were two more alarms during the afternoon. The Italian Air Force with its Albanian bases only a half-hour's flight away finds Salonika a teeming city of a half million a convenient target.

The climate offers almost constant ideal flying conditions. Planes circle at a high altitude over the heart of the city before releasing their bombs. Yesterday, however, several bombs landed in a poor quarter. As we drove in we found the road crowded with people on foot, including many mothers with babies in their arms. These are the people who even more than active soldiers pay for the war on civilians.

Despite the Italian's overwhelming numerical superiority, the Greeks no not fear them, but despise them, especially as fighters, and are confident that they can cope with them.

Whole Picture Changed

Our motor trip to Salonika gave us the opportunity to observe the transformation from peace to war, changing the whole routine of living even in remote Macedonian villages.

The once crowded cafe tables are empty, and everywhere the roads are filled with men and horses mobilized to repel the invader.

And everywhere one is struck with admiration for the courageous determination of the Greeks to defend their liberty and soil in this war not of their own choosing.

German Consul At Valparaiso Is Ruled Unwelcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Dr. Paul Barandon, German Consul General in Valparaiso, has been declared persona non grata by the Chilean Government according to Foreign Minister Marcial Mora Miranda, who asked that he be retired. Dr. Barandon issued false passports to four fugitive sailors of the pocket battleship Graf Spee, who escaped across the Andes from Argentine internment.

The "temporary" transfer of the German consular official to Montevideo was announced by the German Embassy here, and a further announcement was made by the Legation in the Uruguayan capital. The latter caused some amusement as it asserted that the transfer was decided on at the beginning of September and that the Chilean Government had been notified. The transfer was not connected with the case of the four Graf Spee sailors, according to this statement, and Dr. Barandon had not signed any passports for them.

The Chilean Government "noted" the German reply and added that it would "view with pleasure the non-return to Chile of Dr. Barandon." Chile's firm stand was applauded by the national newspapers, one of which, El Mercurio, remarked that the Foreign Minister would have been justified in taking even sterner action—the immediate cancellation of the Consul's agreement and his summary ejection from the country.

Canadian-U. S. Defense Tour

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (AP)—All Canadian members of the joint Canada-United States Defense Board will leave this week end for a tour of the Pacific coast and discussions on Pacific defense problems with the American members, Col. O. M. Biggar said yesterday.

Colonel Biggar, Chairman of the Canadian section, said the Joint Board will meet at San Francisco Monday, and subsequently visit Seattle, Portland, Victoria, and Vancouver.

Colonel Biggar, Brig. Kenneth Stuart, Deputy Chief of the Canadian General Staff; Air Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe, Air member, Air Staff; Huge L. Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs; and Col. G. P. Vanier, former Minister to France, leave New York together by airplane on Sunday for San Francisco.

The other Canadian member, Capt. L. W. Murray, Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, is now in Halifax, but will join United States members of the Board in New York the same day and fly to the coast with them. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York is chairman of the American section.

Colonel Biggar did not mention any specific matters to be discussed while the Board was on the west coast, but said the discussions would be similar to those held by the Board at previous meetings.

In Washington it was announced that the Joint Board will leave San Francisco by plane late Tuesday for Seattle, spend Wednesday there, then go to Victoria, Vancouver, and other Canadian centers. They will return to Seattle and leave there for the East Nov. 16.

High Axis Officers Attend Soviet Fete

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—A reception, brilliant for these war times, was given last night by the Soviet Russian Embassy and drew such dignitaries as Adolf Hitler's Chief of Chancellery and his executive secretary along with representatives of the other triple alliance powers, Italy and Japan.

The Chinese Ambassador to Berlin and his wife also were conspicuously present. First Secretary Donald R. Heath and Assistant Military Attaché Maj. William D. Hohenthal represented the United States Embassy.

Naturally political gossip was not wanting. It all tended in the direction that in the near future some new manifestation of Russian-German friendship may ensue. Both German and Russian sources, however, remained officially tight-lipped.

The reception was given in observance of the 23d anniversary of the Soviet Russian Revolution.

Japanese Ambassador Saburo Kurusu attended with his staff and Italy was represented by her Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of Ambassador Dino Alfieri. German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, understood to have left Berlin for a brief rest yesterday afternoon, was represented by Secretary of State Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker.

Canada Plans January Parley On Provincial-Dominion Pact

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King disclosed before the new session of Parliament today that he had written Provincial Premiers asking their agreement to a Dominion-Provincial conference in mid-January.

In his letter to the Premiers, Mr. King said Canada's objective was "effective organization of all our resources and a real equality of sacrifice." Under present conditions, he said, "this goal is unattainable."

It is the Government's intention to adjourn Parliament before the Christmas holidays until early in February, to make way for the proposed conference, Mr. King said.

The Earl of Athlone, Canada's Governor-General, opened the new session of the Canadian Parliament with the declaration that the British Empire and the United States have achieved closer association and increasing co-operation "in the face of the common peril."

He noted, also, the new alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan and said: "Force and fear have been supplemented by subtle intrigue."

But, he said, the "indomitable spirit" of the British people has stopped "the spectacular advance of the enemy."

Events Reviewed in Speech

The new session promised to bring legislation strengthening the Nation's war effort.

The Earl of Athlone read the throne speech, notable because it failed to mention any specific legislation to be introduced by the Government.

The speech recounted the grave sequence of events in Europe and the Orient and paid tribute to the British people and their "indomitable spirit" which alone stood in the way of Nazi conquest.

Only indication of the legislation to come was contained in the words: "The measures which will be submitted to you are such as seem necessary to my advisers for the welfare of the country, and for prosecution of the war to the utmost of our strength."

Britain's Courage Hailed

Praising British resistance, the Governor General said: "For four months. Britain has constituted the front line of battle against the forces of aggression. The spectacular advance of the enemy has been halted by the indomitable spirit of her people.

"The destruction of freedom throughout Europe has awakened, in the Western Hemisphere, a fuller consciousness of the Nazi menace. In the face of the common peril there has arisen a closer association and an increasing measure of co-operation between the United States of America and the nations of the British Commonwealth.

"You have been summoned at this time that opportunity may be afforded for the fullest consideration and discussion of Canada's war effort and of national problems which war has served to intensify or create."

He told members of Parliament that they would be fully advised of international developments; of Canada's co-operation with the United Kingdom, and of relations with the United States.

Salonika, Again a Roman Goal

Continued from Page 1

donia, and Macedonia in the new Greece houses 70 per cent of the total population which produces wheat, corn, barley, oats, alfalfa, cotton, tobacco, grapes, and wool for the rest of the population.

And it must be remembered that Greece is an agricultural nation. Eastward from Florina to Edessa and thence to Salonika, the northern route to Albania, and the only route over which there runs a railroad in the direction of Albania, and the only route which has the least semblance of roads, over which Italian mechanized troops could move on Salonika, the route the Italians are this very minute pounding at, cuts a slice through one of the widest, longest, most fertile of all Macedonian plains.

The capital city of Macedonia is a difficult city to describe for it is at the same time both primitive and ultra-modern. Little side street shack-shops constructed of mud bricks and Standard Oil tins pile up crazily on top of one another from Via Egnatia, the old Roman highway and today one of the major thoroughfares of the modern city, to the crest of the old Acropolis.

Modern Buildings

The new city is constructed of ultra-ultra modern functionally designed apartment and office buildings which run the length of the quai and command a majestic view of Mount Olympus poking up 10,000 feet above the clouds about 40 miles as the crow flies out across the harbor.

It was the huge fire of 1917 during the last war which made way for this modern Salonika. There remain, however, many reminders of the last war. Foremost among these are the long rows of World War barracks which were converted into apartments, and crude ones, too, at best, directly after the last war to take care of the tremendous influx of refugees which more than doubled the population of Greece at that time.

Salonika is a cosmopolitan city as might be expected. One indication of this can be found in the number of nationality schools to be found in the city. There are Italian, German, Yugoslavian, Rumanian, French, and not the least of all, American.

There are two American schools, the American Farm School and Anatolia College, the latter two having made an admirable record since the last war in ministering to the educational needs of refugee children. The American community in Salonika at present is extremely small, numbering now less than two dozen, not counting American-Greeks who number several hundred. Another index of cosmopolitanism in Salonika is that one can get along equally well speaking Turkish, French, English or German.

A well estabiished effort of no mean proportions is the International Exposition which convenes for a month each September in Salonika.

Modern Salonika has been prospering during these past few years. There has been a building boom. Actually dozens of new apartment houses have been put up with American dollars; there have sprung up new residential districts in the suburbs, one of them in the neighboorhood of beautifully landscaped Anatolia College in the foothills of Mount Hortiatis which rises up out of the city.

A completely new modern bus transportation system was inaugurated only this last year. And in the wake of the latter development there has followed mile after mile of newly paved strets.

New Parks and Industries

A city-wide system of new parkways has just emerged from the pencil and paper stage. Heavy rail traffic is responsible for a new rail terminus which is just now about to be constructed. There are new industries in the city such as synthetic rubber, silk and cotton.

And in order to keep up with the times the Government has established two agricultural experimental stations on the outskirts of the city, one to experiment with cotton, another with grapes. There is also a new government agricultural school of university level, established in Salonika but two years ago, a new department of the University of Salonika, established after the World War.

The Greeks of Macedonia know what war is. They know what the word deprivation means. They have had a 20-year struggle together to rebuild Salonika and they are determined not to surrender what they have labored so hard for. They are prepared to fight for and defend those ideas which are dear to them.

Salonika Is Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Salonika is of considerable strategic value because of its central location on the trunk railway which runs not only the entire length of the Greek mainland but cuts across Yugoslavia to join a network of central European lines.

A branch of the Greek main line, whose final link, reaching to the Bulgarian border, was only completed in the spring of 1940, runs from Salonika to Petrich, in the southwest corner of Bulgaria. From there rails proceed to the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, and beyond.

According to the National Geographic News Bulletin, the new route has one practical drawback in that in Greece the rails are standard gauge of 4ft. 8½in., while in Bulgaria the line is narrow gauge of only 2 feet. To overcome this difficulty the Bulgarian Government has been reported recently engaged in the construction of parallel lines of standard gauge at certain stretches along the route.

The modern city of Salonika, largely newly built since the great fire of August, 1917, which destroyed the major portion of the town leaving 100,000 people homeless, has a mixed population of more than 230,000 Greeks, Turks, Jews, Bulgars, Serbs, Italians, and Frenchmen.

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Japan Seeks Aid of East Indies, Takes Control of Chinese Courts

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8 (AP)—A Japanese spokesman announced today that authorities of Shanghai's French concession had handed over to the Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking control of the two Chinese courts in the concession, bringing Japan's long-standing ambition to dominate foreign areas of the city much nearer fruition.

He said the action was taken in accordance with a "French-Nanking agreement negotiated at the instigation of the Japanese," and expressed hope that similar agreements could be reached on other Chinese courts in the International Settlement, although no negotiations are under way.

Yield to Pressure

Yielding to pressure which has become increasingly severe since the Japanese entered French Indo-China, the French concession authorities were said to have ousted judges appointed by the Chinese Government at Chungking and turned over the two courts to Nanking-appointed judges.

The courts were established in 1931 under a treaty between the French Government and the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Informed sources here said the Chiang Kai-shek regime had not been consulted on the present move to transfer control of the courts and they predicted a vigorous protest would be forthcoming from Chungking.

Court's Jurisdiction

The courts have jurisdiction over half a million Chinese residents, and thousands of Europeans not enjoying extra-territoriality privileges in the French concession.

An atmosphere of tension surrounded negotiations which preceded the transfer. French amored cars, police, and troops patrolled districts around the courts while Japanese gendarmes talked with the new judges inside.

Chinese papers which had anticipated the step declared that by taking over the courts the Japanese now control the French Concession without formally occupying the area.

A Japanese Navy spokesman announced that the Japanese had erected barricades on Kiangshe road north of Soochow Creek along what formerly was the boundary between the British-Japanese defense sectors. The barriers were removed July 2, but were restored, he said, because of recent "repeated recurrence of acts of terrorism."

An Army spokesman again denied Chinese reports of a general Japanese withdrawal from the Yangtze Valley, and asserted the Japanese are not quitting any points with the exception of Nanning and vicinity.

Japan Reassures Greek Shipping

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 8

The Japanese Foreign Office reiterated today its intention to grant all possible facilities to Greek freighters despite Italian-Greek hostilities as the Greek vessel, Nitsa, arrived at Yokohama carrying a cargo of scrap iron.

A dozen Greek freighters loaded with cargo for Japan took refuge in neutral ports when the war broke out in Greece, but continued on their way when Japan assured them they would "encounter no difficulties" in Japanese waters.

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Complete co-operation between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies is not only desirable but inevitable, since authorities in the rich Dutch colony "realize that to maintain their Island Government they must shake hands with us," Ichizo Kobayashi, Japanese Commerce Minister and head of a special commercial mission to Batavia, said today.

"War has closed Europe as a market to East Indies products," he declared in an interview. "Therefore, steel, bauxite, nickel and agricultural products must be sold to Japan. The Dutch realize the importance of close relations with Japan."

Mr. Kobayashi, who returned here recently to report on the commercial mission's negotiations in Batavia, disclaimed any Japanese intention of interfering with Indies tin and rubber exports to the United States.

Political Ambition

"We can get all necessary for us elsewhere," he added.

"Japan," he also said, "has no more territorial or political ambitions in the direction of the Indies than in the direction of China."

But Japan is the only Nation in the world in a position to invest capital and develop resources in the Indies, he contended, and if Japanese capital flows there, Japanese immigration "could be expected to follow."

Mr. Kobayashi is expected to return to Batavia soon to continue negotiations which the Japanese hope will divert more Indies oil to Japan for its war machine.

He has been conferring daily with Government officials and although he refused to describe his recent oil negotiations, he admitted that "a certain quantity" of oil which the Dutch offered would not fill Japan's needs and that therefore talks would continue.

Tells of Conversation

Questioned concerning Japanese newspaper reports that British and United States oil companies exerted undercover pressure against any Japanese-Dutch oil agreement, he replied:

"Having interests there they must have had some conversations with the Dutch, but I can't say anything about obstructionism."

The newspaper Asahi, meanwhile, predicted today in post-election comment that "the United States, both in politics and armament, will try something in the next few months which will make the world sit up and take notice."

President Roosevelt's re-election, it added, signalized the start of an American campaign of "national aggrandizement."

Entire Convoy Reported Sunk As Nazis Intensify Sea War

By the Associated Press

German claims that its surface warships "completely destroyed" a British convoy totalling 86,000 tons of shipping on the North Atlantic route marked an apparent continuation of intensified sea warfare.

Indications of possible impending action in the Mediterranean were seen at the same time in reports from La Linea, Spain, that a British fleet of 14 warships had left the harbor of Gibraltar. The report said heavy gunfire had been heard shortly after the fleet sailed. The warships were said to have included a battleship, two cruisers, eight destroyers, two submarines and an aircraft carrier.

The German High Command's announcement of the sinking of the British merchant convoy said to have consisted of from 15 to 17 commercial vessels, came but a short time after radio reports had been intercepted in New York telling of action by German surface raiders in the mid-Atlantic.

Sailed From Canada

On Nov. 5 the 16,689-ton British liner Rangitiki radioed that she was being shelled by a German vessel of the Graf Spee class—a pocket battleship—about half way between Ireland and Newfoundland, and a little later the British freighter Cornish City, 4,952 tons, sent a similar message of distress.

It appeared then that a convoy had been attacked. The Nov. 5 messages were the last received from the two vessels. The Rangitiki and Cornish City had sailed for Britain from an East Canadian port.

Although no comment was made on the reports in London, it was believed that British naval craft were searching for possible German surface raiders, as well as for Italian submarines which reportedly have been operating in the Atlantic from French ports.

Indications of German raiding were also seen in a radio report picked up in New York from the British freighter Empire Dorado, which said it was sinking 300 miles west of Ireland.

Germany has been making increasing claims for its sea raiders since Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons on Nov. 5 that the U-boat threat was increasing.

On the following day the German High Command claimed that a total of 7,162,000 tons of Allied merchant shipping had been sunk by German sea- and air-craft—indicating a rate of sinking 25 per cent greater than that claimed for Germany's unrestricted U-boat campaign during the World War.

British Estimates Lower

The German figure, which is more than twice that indicated in British reports of merchant vessels sunk, was broken down to include 3,724,000 tons sunk by U-boats, 1,810,000 tons sunk by German surface craft, and 1,638,000 tons sunk by German aircraft.

British reports of total Allied merchant sinkings have indicated that no more than 3,500,000 tons were destroyed.

Furthermore the German claims appear inconsistent with earlier German estimates of Allied shipping losses. In July German sources stated that German raiders had sunk 4,329,213 tons of merchant shipping. On Oct. 4 German sources stated that 7,000,000 tons had been sunk. From this it would appear that between July and October monthly sinking had averaged nearly 1,000,000 tons. And it would also appear that from Oct. 4 to Nov. 6—when Germany's latest claim of 7,162,000 tons sunk was given out—only about 150,000 tons had been sent to the bottom.

Other Nazi Claims

Germany's latest claims for its sea raiders has been supplemented by reported successes of coastal guns and of its air arm, which German sources, state, has extended its activity to a point more than 300 miles west of Ireland.

The German High Command said today that British naval forces which tried to approach the Flanders coast under cover of darkness had been driven off by Naval and Army artillery.

Going back to yesterday's aerial assaults on shipping, the daily communiqué said that five bombers attacked a "big convoy" off the Thames Estuary, badly damaging a 10,000-ton cruiser and causing a merchant ship of the same size to halt and show a heavy list.

In the same attack a 5,000-ton freighter was set afire and another of the same weight sunk after a heavy explosion, the communiqué said. Off the Norfolk coast a British merchant ship was sunk and still another set aflame while farther south a 6,000-ton merchant ship was struck by two bombs and heavily damaged, according to the German report.

Tokyo Aide at Moscow

Wide World

Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa

Japan's new Ambassador is shown shaking hands with the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, before departing from Tokyo for his new post at the Capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Ontario Studies How to Speed Production in Aircraft Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada is tackling the problem of insufficient skilled labor in Ontario by conducting a survey of the Province's aircraft industry to determine its needs.

The survey, which may be extended throughout Canada, is being supervised by A. W. Crawford, Chief of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, who has been loaned to the Federal Authorities for as long as he is needed.

Mr. Crawford will also be asked to recommend to Ottawa the facilities required for aircraft production. Once the labor requirements are determined, Provincial labor departments will be in a better position to determine a training policy, it was pointed out.

The Ontario Department of Labor is also tabulating war industries' anticipated labor requirements for the next six months, the survey being supplementary to the one launched by the Dominion.

The Ontario Department of Labor is also making a survey of existing facilities for training aircraft production workers in this Province.

Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan, a training school has been opened at Galt, and Mr. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labor, recently arranged to have extra plant facilities for this school to accommodate an additional 100 boys. Once they are enrolled, it will bring the total trained personnel up to more than 1,000, divided into 600 training as R. C. A. F. aircraftmen and 400 as industrial production workers.

In line with this effort, an appeal that senior high school and collegiate boys be fitted for productive work in war industries and that competent instructors be retained for training purposes and not taken into industry was made by Dr. Duncan McArthur, Minister of Education.

School principals have been asked to arrange the work of their schools in such a manner as to make school shops available to the Government for a maximum period of time for the special training of war industries. The first concern of the schools, he declared, is to make every contribution within their power to the successful prosecution of the war.

Japan Lifts Ban

HONG KONG, Nov. 8 (AP)—Japanese authorities in the South China port of Canton announced today that the Pearl River, closed since the beginning of September to shipping between Canton, Hong Kong and Macao, would be reopened tomorrow.

British quarters welcomed the lifting of the prohibition as favorable development in the British-Japanese situation following British abandonment this week of compulsory removal of British women and children from Hong Kong.

Craigavon Recalls Warning Britain to Keep Irish Bases

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 8 (AP)—Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, today declared the present situation in regard to the refusal by Ireland to allow the British Navy to use its port was a "complete vindication" of the stand taken by Belfast at the time of the British-Irish pact of two years ago.

Commenting on Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's statement to the Dail Nov. 7 that Ireland would continue to deny the use of its ports to British submarine-hunting forces, Lord Craigavon said:

"I gave a solemn warning to the British ministers from time to time on the dangers bound to accrue from such unnecessary action as the surrendering of these valuable bases for British use as protection not only for Great Britain and Northern Ireland but for Ireland also."

Eire Bars Bases

DUBLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera emphatically rebuffed last night the suggestion that Irish ports be opened as refueling bases for British warships and planes patrolling Atlantic commerce lanes.

Mr. de Valera assured the Dail (Parliament) that there could be "no question" of handing over or leasing the ports to Britain "under any conditions whatsoever" as long as Ireland remains neutral. Applause greeted his statement.

He asserted Ireland's intention to stay out of war, but declared, "We shall defend our right, whoever shall attack us."

The Irish leader said his statement was prompted by a British press campaign—"re-echoed in the United States" — following Prime Minister Winston Churchill's complaint Nov. 5 that the ban against British flotillas in Irish ports was "a most heavy and grievous burden" on the British effort to combat U-boats.

Commenting on accusations against Ireland, Mr. de Valera said, "It is a lie to say that German submarines or any other submarines are supplied with fuel or provisions in our ports." Such charges, he said, have been called false by the British Government.

A "most extensive system of coastal observation has been established," the Prime Minister asserted, but implied that the Free State's ability to protect itself was impaired by difficulty in obtaining military supplies.

"We tried to get armaments in Britain, America, and even on the Continent," he said, "and it is no fault of the Government if our armaments are not even several times stronger than they are."

[The Rome radio declared in a broadcast that "according to reliable information the British Government is all prepared to carry out a coup against Eire.]

Irish on Guard

LOUGH SWILLY, Ireland, Nov. 8 (AP)—Units of Ireland's tiny navy patrolled the waters of Lough Swilly today in fulfillment of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's promise to guard naval bases against any attack.

Lough Swilly, in the County of Donegal in the extreme north of Ireland, was one of the most important of the bases used by the British fleet in the last war. Guns installed there by the British still throw practice shots out to sea in Irish defense maneuvers.

(County Donegal, while in the north of Ireland, is a part of Erie and not affiliated with the Government of Northern Ireland.)

Ford Asks Setting Aside Of Parts of NLRB Order

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company asked the sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday to set aside portions of a National Labor Board order upheld by the tribunal on Oct. 8.

On that date, the Court affirmed most of a Board decree which had been the center of three-year litigation but denied the Board the right to forbid employer from disseminating his views on labor.

The 21-page Ford petition contended the Board did not properly weigh evidence in the case and asked that the Court reconsider its denial of a company motion to supplement the record.

British Bomb Krupp Munitions Plant

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Air Ministry said tonight that "18 enemy planes were destroyed today" as against four British fighters, two of whose pilots were saved.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—British bombers struck a heavy blow at the great German Krupp munitions works at Essen during the night and inflicted "severe damage," the Air Ministry reported today.

A concentrated attack also was made on the German submarine base at Lorient.

Other targets of the R. A. F. raiders were listed as a synthetic oil tank at Cologne, a large part of which was reportedly set afire; blast furnaces at Dusseldorf and Oberhausen; docks at the Dartmund-Ems Canal; the inland port of Duisberg; shipping in Dunkirk Harbor, and airdromes in Germany and German-occupied territory.

Invading air raiders meanwhile, attacked London and widely scattered areas of England today, following up a night of blows which British reports said apparently were aimed at Britain's industry, transport and civilian morale.

Five bombs dropped on one southeastern town, striking a working class street and causing three casualties.

Raiders also were reported over the Midlands during the morning and reports of last night's raiding disclosed that a large library, a children's hospital and a home for old people were among the places hit. Casualties were few.

The nightly air raid on London by German and Italian planes spread flare-guided incendiary and high explosive bombs on the city from dusk last night until past midnight today, then gradually eased off to a prolonged lull broken only by occasional blasting interruptions.

Among places hit despite anti-aircraft fire from all directions were an ambulance depot, a shelter, a previously bombed hospital, a block of apartments and a number of private dwellings.

A town in the western Midlands also was raided.

The all-clear signal finally was given, several hours ahead of "schedule."

Raids in Relays

The raiders—who during the day had attacked in three formations—opened the after-dark assault almost at the instant that the last thin echo of the air raid sirens died.

Soon, fires sprang up in the city and the burst of bombs shook many districts. The invaders came over in methodical and punctual relays.

Late in the night, a string of high explosive bombs dropped within a few hundred yards of streams of city traffic. Twenty bombs landed on a garage in the London outskirts.

Other bombing detachments assaulted the Liverpool area, an important center for England's sea traffic.

Defense Claims

The Air Ministry officially claimed an unusual success for the daytime defense, reporting that two attacks upon the great naval base of Portsmouth had been intercepted and beaten off, and that a single major thrust at London had been turned back over the Thames estuary short of the capital.

Not a single bomb fell during the day in the London area, the Ministry added. It declared, too, that Portsmouth had come through without damage.

Pensions Provided For Air Raid Victims

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 8

Pensions and pay for injuries were provided for the civilian defense forces today in a protective program announced by the Home Security Ministry for air raid wardens, firemen, ambulance drivers and others.

Provisions included 13 weeks' pay for those injured or wounded on duty and pensions for those wounded so badly as to be unable to work.

France Limits Use of Cash In Paying Business Bills

VICHY, France, Nov. 8 (AP)—The French Government issued two decrees today directing businessmen to settle accounts amounting to more than 3,000 francs by check and giving public administrations the right to settle accounts by promissory notes or bills of exchange.

[The franc is not at present quoted in the Foreign Exchange market but before the suspension of trading following the German invasion it ranged this year from 2.26 to 1.73 cents.]

The first decree also ordered all persons engaged in trade or business of any kind to open bank accounts.

The decrees were issued to curtail the general use of banknotes, it was announced.

Promissory notes which the Government will issue in settlement of debts will be immediately discountable at the Bank of France. No indication of the probable duration of the notes was given, but financial circles said they probably would be for 90 days.

Governors Meet

VICHY, France, Nov. 8 (AP)—Governors of France's North African colonies arrived in Vichy today for conferences with Colonial Secretary Admiral René Platon which informed sources indicated would be of an "important" nature.

The purpose of the meeting was not officially disclosed, but it was understood to concern the British blockade and the coastal defenses of France's North African empire.

Present for the conference were Governor General Auguste Nogues of Morocco, Secretary General Monick of Algiers, and Resident General Admiral Jean Esteva of Tunisia.

Signs Mark Jews

PARIS, Via Berlin, Delayed (AP)—Long yellow signs bearing the words "Jewish Business," printed in both German and French were pasted diagonally across shops owned by Jews.

By German order, all establishments having Jews represented in the management are forced to display the signs.

New Meat Curbs

PARIS (Via Berlin: Delayed) (AP)—Meat shortages have brought new restrictions to the Paris district.

Serving of beef or mutton, hitherto allowed on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, is forbidden for dinner except Sunday night.

Rabbit and fowl, on which there have been no restrictions, may be served for dinner only on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Experts said the decline in Paris supplies is due chiefly to sales outside the Capital for higher prices.

Third Gandhi Aide Sentenced to Jail

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 8 (AP)—A prison sentence was imposed today on the third of Mohandas K. Gandhi's lieutenants to undertake a demonstration in his civil disobedience campaign against Britain's war measures in India.

Brahmadutt Rai Nirmal was sentenced to six months' "rigorous imprisonment." Two other demonstrators have been sentenced to three months and four years, respectively.

Mr. Gandhi circularized all local branches of the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) asking that there be no disturbances and recommending that his followers discipline themselves by daily spinning and work among the "untouchables."

Toronto Jobs Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto firms provided 25,000 more jobs on Sept. 1, 1940, than on the same date a year ago, thus setting an all-time high record for industrial employment in the city, according to a recent report of the Toronto Industrial Commission.

Substantial improvement marked the manufacturing industry with special emphasis on the textile and iron and steel divisions. Leather, food, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals were also included in the upward trend. The Sept. 1 report showed a total of 167,000 men and women on the pay rolls of Toronto's industrial companies.

Ontario has shown consistent leadership in the Canadian construction industry over all other Provinces, as shown by figures for the first nine-month period of each of the past five years. In each case Quebec was the next ranking Province.

Recent income tax figures released by Ottawa, according to the report, showed that Toronto district led the Dominion for the six-month period ending Sept. 30, 1940, with collections of $47,000,000. Montreal district ranked second with $39,000,000 Canadian collections showed an increase of 30 per cent over last year and increases were noted in all districts.

The report went on to show that Canada now ranks third among the exporting countries of the world, displacing Germany. Total trade for the Dominion for the first year of the war was $2,149,000,000 and exports of the Dominion's products exceeded imports by $159,000,000. This did not include gold, which was in addition to these amounts. Exports to the United Kingdom expanded by 36 per cent; to the United States, 47 per cent, and to South America, 62 per cent over the preceding year.

The physical volume of Canadian business has shown an almost continuous rise since the early part of 1939, and in August, 1940, reached the highest level for any month since the last war, while preliminary calculations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that corresponding figures for September will continue this advance. Output of munitions and war supplies of all kinds created particular activity in manufacturing plants during the first eight months of 1940, with the production index showing an increase of 25 per cent over the same period in the preceding year.

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The New House of Representatives

Members elected or returned to the United States House of Representatives are listed as follows according to latest returns:

Key: Re-elected, (*); Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Union, (U); Socialist, (S); Farmer-Labor, (F-L); Independent, (I); Progressive, (P); Prohibition, (Pr); and American-Labor, (AL).

Numbers under the State name show the Congressional Districts. Representatives-at-large are indicated by AL.

Alabama
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)*
2 George M. Grant (D)*
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)*
4 Sam Hobbs (D)*
5 Joe Starnes (D)*
6 Pete Jarman (D)*
7 (Regular term ending Jan. 3, 1943)
Walter Will Bankhead (D)
(Unexpired term ending Jan. 3, 1941.)
Z. L. Weatherford (D)
8 John J. Sparkman (D)*
9 Luther Patrick (D)*

Arizona
AL John R. Murdock (D)*

Arkansas
1 E. C. Gathings (D)*
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)*
3 Clyde T. Ellis (D)*
4 Fadjo Cravens (D)*
5 David D. Terry (D)*
6 W. F. Norrell (D)*
7 Oren Harris (D)

California
1 Clarence F. Lea (D) (R) (P)*
2 Harry L. Englebright (R) (D) (P) (Townsend)*
3 Frank H. Buck (D) (R)*
4 Thomas Rolph (R)
5 Richard J. Welch (R) (D)*
6 Albert E. Carter (R) (D) (P) Townsend*
7 John H. Tolan (D)*
8 John Z. Anderson (R) (D)*
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) (D)*
10 Alfred J. Elliott (D) (R)*
11 Carl Hinshaw (R) (D) (P)*
12 Jerry Voorhis (D)*
13 Charles Kramer (D) (R)*
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)*
15 John M. Costello (D)*
16 Leland M. Ford (R) (D)*
17 Lee E. Geyer (D)*
18 Ward Johnson (R)
19 Lotus H. Loudon (R)
20 Ed V. Izac (D)*

Colorado
1 Lawrence Lewis (D)*
2 William S. Hill (R)
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)*

Connecticut
AL Lucian Maciora (D)
1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)
2 William J. Fitzgerald (D)
3 James A. Shanley (D)*
4 LeRoy D. Downs (D)
5 J. Joseph Smith (D)*

Delaware
AL P. A. Tranor (D)

Florida
1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)*
2 Robert A. (Lex) Green (D)*
3 Robert F. Sikes (D)
4 Pat Cannon (D)*
5 Joe Hendricks (D)*

Georgia
1 Hugh Peterson (D)*
2 Eugene E. Cox (D)*
3 Stephen Pace (D)*
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)*
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)*
6 Carl Vinson (D)*
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)*
8 John S. Gibson (D)
9 B. Frank Whelchel (D)*
10 Paul Brown (D)*

Idaho
1 Compton I. White (D)*
2 Henry C. Dworshak (R)*

Illinois
AL William G. Stratton (R)
AL Stephen A. Day (R)
1 Arthur W. Mitchell (D)*
2 Raymond S. McKeough (D)*
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)*
4 Harry J. Beam (D)*
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)*
6 A. F. Maciejewski (D)*
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)*
8 Leo Kocialkowski (D)*
9 Charles S. Dewey (R)
10 George A. Paddock (R)
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)*
12 Noah M. Mason (R)*
13 Leo E. Allen (R)*
14 Anton J. Johnson (R)*
15 Robert B. Chiperfield (R)*
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)*
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)*
18 Miss Jessie Sumner (R)*
19 William H. Wheat (R)*
20 James M. Barnes (D)*
21 Evan Howell (R)
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)*
23 Laurence F. Arnold (D)*
24 James V. Heidinger (R)
25 C. W. Bishop (R)

Indiana
1 William T. Schulte (D)*
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)*
3 Robert A. Grant (R)*
4 George W. Gillis (R)*
5 Forest A. Harness (R)*
6 Noble J. Johnson (R)*
7 Gerald W. Landis (R)*
8 John W. Boehne, Jr. (D)*
9 Earl Wilson (R)
10 Raymond S. Springer (R)*
11 William H. Larrabee (D)*
12 Louis Ludlow (D)*

Iowa
1 Thomas E. Martin (R)*
2 William S. Jacobsen (D)*
3 John W. Gwynne (R)*
4 Henry O. Talte (R)*
5 Karl M. LeCompte (R)*
6 Paul Cunningham (R)
7 Ben F. Jensen (R)*
8 Fred C. Gilchrist (R)*
9 Vincent F. Harrington (D)*

Kansas
1 William P. Lambertson (R)*
2 U. S. Guyer (R)*
3 Thomas D. Winter (R)*
4 Edward H. Rees (R)*
5 John M. Houston (D)*
6 Frank Carlson (R)*
7 Clifford R. Hope (R)*

Kentucky
1 Noble J. Gregory (D)*
2 Beverly M. Vincent (D)*
3 Emmet O'Neal (D)*
4 Edward W. Creal (D)*
5 Brent Spence (D)*
6 Virgil Chapman (D)*
7 Andrew J. May (D)*
8 Joe B. Bates (D)*
9 John M. Robsion (R)*

Louisiana
1 F. Edward Hebert (D)
2 T. Hale Boggs (D)
3 James Domengeaux (D)
4 T. Overton Brooks (D)*
5 Newt V. Mills (D)*
6 Jared Y. Sanders, Jr. (D)
7 Vance Plauche (D)
8 A. Leonard Allen (D)*

Maine
(Following elected Sept. 9, 1940)
1 James C. Oliver (R)*
2 Mrs. Margaret C. Smith (R)*
3 Frank Fellows (R)

Maryland
1 David J. Ward (D)*
2 William P. Cole, Jr. (D)*
3 Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (D)*
4 John A. Meyer (D)
5 Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)*
6 William D. Bryon (D)*

Massachusetts
1 Allen T. Treadway (R)*
2 Charles R. Clason (R)*
3 Joseph E. Casey (D)*
4 Pehr G. Holmes (R)*
5 Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R)*
6 George J. Bates (R)*
7 Lawrence J. Connery (D)*
8 Arthur D. Healey (D)*
9 Thomas H. Eliot (D)
10 George Holden Tinkham (R)*
11 Thomas A. Flaherty (D)*
12 John W. McCormack (D)*
13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)*
14 Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)*
15 Charles L. Gifford (R)*

Michigan
1 Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (D)*
2 Earl C. Michener (R)*
3 Paul W. Shafer (R)*
4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)*
5 Bartel J. Jonkman (R)*
6 William W. Blackney (R)*
7 Jesse P. Wolcott (R)*
8 Fred L. Crawford (R)*
9 Albert J. Engel (R)*
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)*
11 Fred Bradley (R)*
12 Frank E. Hook (D)*
13 George D. O'Brien (D)
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)*
15 John D. Dingell (D)*
16 John Lesinski (D)*
17 George A. Dondero (R)*

Minnesota
1 August H. Andresen (R)*
2 Joseph P. O'Hara (R)
3 Richard P. Gale (R)
4 Melvin J. Maas (R)*
5 Oscar Youngdahl (R)*
6 Harold Knutson (R)*
7 H. Carl Andersen (R)*
8 William A. Pittenger (R)*
9 Colvin G. Butler (R)

Mississippi
1 John E. Rankin (D)*
2 Wall Doxey (D)*
3 William M. Whittington (D)*
4 Aaron Lane Ford (D)*
5 Ross A. Collins (D)*
6 William M. Colmer (D)*
7 Dan R. McGhee (D)*

Missouri
1 Milton A. Romjue (D)*
2 William L. Nelson (D)*
3 Richard M. Duncan (D)*
4 C. Jasper Bell (D)*
5 Joseph B. Shannon (D)*
6 Phil A. Bennett (R)
7 Dewey Short (R)*
8 Clyde Williams (D)*
9 Clarence Cannon (D)*
10 Orville Zimmerman (D)*
11 John B. Sullivan (D)
12 Walter Loeser (R)
13 John J. Cochran (D)*

Montana
1 Miss Jeannette Rankin (R)
2 James F. O'Connor (D)*

Nebraska
1 Oren S. Copeland (R)
2 Charles H. McLaughlin (D)*
3 Karl Stefan (R)*
4 Carl T. Curtis (R)*
5 Harry B. Coffee (D)*

Nevada
AL James G. Scrugham (D)*

New Hampshire
1 Arthur B. Jenks (R)*
2 Foster Stearns (R)*

New Jersey
1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)*
2 Elmer H. Wene (D)
3 William H. Sutphin (D)*
4 D. Lane Powers (R)*
5 Charles A. Eaton (R)*
6 Donald H. McLean (R)*
7 J. Parnell Thomas (R)*
8 Gordon Canfield (R)
9 Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R)*
10 Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R)*
11 Albert L. Vreeland (R)*
12 Robert Winthrop Kean (R)*
13 Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D)*
14 Edward J. Hart (D)*

New Mexico
AL Clinton D. Anderson (D)

New York
(2 elected at large)
AL Matthew J. Merritt (D and A-L)*
AL Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D and A-L)*
1 Leonard W. Hall (R)*
2 William B. Barry (D)*
3 Joseph L. Pfeifer (D and A-L)*
4 Thomas H. Cullen (D)*
5 James J. Heffernan (D and A-L)
6 Andrew L. Somers (D)*
7 John J. Delaney (D and A-L)*
8 Donald L. O'Toole (D)*
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D and A-L)*
10 Emanuel Celler (D and A-L)*
11 James A. O'Leary (D)*
12 Samuel Dickstein (D)*
13 Louis J. Capozzoli (D)
14 M. Michael Edelstein (D)*
15 Michael J. Kennedy (D)*
16 William T. Phieffer (R)
17 Kenneth F. Simpson (R)
18 Martin J. Kennedy (D)*
19 Sol Bloom (D)*
20 Vito Marcantonio (A-L and R)*
21 Joseph A. Gavagan (D)*
22 Walter A. Lynch (D)*
23 Charles A. Buckley (D)*
24 James M. Fitzpatrick (D)*
25 Ralph A. Gamble (R)*
26 Hamilton Fish (R)*
27 Lewis K. Rockefeller (R)*
28 William T. Byrne (D)*
29 E. Harold Cluett (R)*
30 Frank Crowther (R)*
31 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)*
32 Francis D. Culkin (R)*
33 Fred J. Douglas (R)*
34 Edwin A. Hall (R)*
35 Clarence E. Hancock (R)*
36 John Taber (R)*
37 W. Sterling Cole (R)*
38 Joseph J. O'Brien (R)*
39 James W. Wadsworth (R)*
40 Walter G. Andrews (R)*
41 Alfred F. Beiter (Dem & Am-Lab)
42 Pius L. Schwert (Dem & Am-Lab)
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)*

North Carolina
1 Herbert Bonner (D)
2 John H. Kerr (D)*
3 Graham A. Barden (D)*
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)*
5 Alonzo D. Folger (D)
6 Carl T. Durham (D)*
7 J. Bayard Clark (D)*
8 W. O. Burgin (D)*
9 Robert L. Doughton (D)*
10 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)*
11 Zebulon Weaver (D)*

North Dakota
(2 to be elected at large)
AL Usher L. Burdick (R)*
AL Charles R. Robertson (R)

Ohio
(2 to be elected at large)
AL George H. Bender (R)*
AL Stephen M. Young (D)
1 Charles H. Elston (R)*
2 William E. Hess (R)*
3 Greg Holbrock (D)
4 Robert F. Jones (R)*
5 Cliff Clevenger (R)*
6 Jacob E. Davis (D)
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)*
8 Frederick C. Smith (R)*
9 John F. Hunter (D)*
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)*
11 Harold K. Claypool (D)*
12 John M. Vorys (R)*
13 A. D. Baumhart, Jr. (R)
14 Dow W. Harter (D)*
15 Robert T. Secrest (D)*
16 William R. Thom (D)
17 J. Harry McGregor (R)*
18 Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)*
20 Martin L. Sweeney (D)*
21 Robert Crosser (D)*
22 Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R)*

Oklahoma
AL Will Rogers (D)*
1 Wesley E. Disney (D)*
2 Jack Nichols (D)*
3 Wilburn Cartwright (D)*
4 Lyle H. Boren (D)*
5 A. S. Mike Monroney (D)*
6 Jed Johnson (D)*
7 Sam C. Massingale (D)*
8 Ross Rizley (R)

Oregon
1 James W. Mott (R)*
2 Walter M. Pierce (D)*
3 Homer D. Angell (R)*

Pennsylvania
1 Leon Sacks (D)*
2 James P. McGranery (D)*
3 Michael J. Bradley (D)*
4 John Edward Sheridan (D)*
5 Francis R. Smith (D)
6 Francis J. Myers (D)*
7 Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)
8 James Wolfenden (R)*
9 Charles L. Gerlach (R)*
10 J. Roland Kinzer (R)*
11 Patrick J. Boland (D)*
12 J. Harold Flannery (D)*
13 Ivor D. Fenton (R)*
14 Guy L. Moser (D)*
15 Albert G. Rutherford (R)*
16 Robert F. Rich (R)*
17 J. Willam Ditter (R)*
18 Richard M. Simpson (R)*
19 John C. Kunkel (R)*
20 Benjamin Jarrett (R)*
21 Francis E. Walter (D)*
22 Harry L. Haines (D)
23 James E. Van Zandt (R)*
24 J. Buell Snyder (D)*
25 Charles I. Faddis (D)*
26 Louis E. Graham (R)*
27 Harve Tibbott (R)*
28 Augustine B. Kelley (D)
29 Robert L. Rodgers (R)*
30 Thomas E. Scanlon (D)
31 Samuel A. Weiss (D)
32 Herman P. Eberharter (D)*
33 Joseph A. McArdle (D)*
34 James A. Wright (D)

Rhode Island
1 Aime J. Forand (D) (SD) (A)
2 John E. Fogarty (D)

South Carolina
1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)
2 Hampton P. Fulmer (D)*
3 Butler B. Hare (D)*
4 Joseph R. Bryson (D)*
5 James P. Richards (D)*
6 John L. McMillan (D)*

South Dakota
1 Karl E. Mundt (R)*
2 Francis Case (R)*

Tennessee
1 B. Carroll Reece (R)*
2 John Jennings (R)
3 Estes Kefauver (D)*
4 Albert Gore (D)*
5 J. Percy Priest (I)
6 Wirt Courtney (D)*
7 Herron Pearson (D)*
8 Jere Cooper (D)*
9 Clifford Davis (D)*

Texas
1 Wright Patman (D)*
2 Martin Dies (D)*
3 Lindley Beckworth (D)*
4 Sam Rayburn (D)*
5 Hatton W. Sumners (D)*
6 Luther A. Johnson (D)*
7 Nat Patton (D)*
8 Albert Thomas (D)*
9 Joseph J. Mansfield (D)*
10 Lyndon B. Johnson (D)*
11 W. R. Poage (D)*
12 Fritz G. Lanham (D)*
13 Ed Gossett (D)*
14 Richard M. Kleberg (D)*
15 Milton H. West (D)*
16 R. Ewing Thomason (D)*
17 Sam Russell (D)
18 Eugene Worley (D)
19 George H. Mahon (D)*
20 Paul J. Kilday (D)*
21 Charles L. South (D)*

Utah
1 Walter K. Granger (D)
2 J. W. Robinson (D)*

Vermont
AL Charles A. Plumley (R)*

Virginia
1 S. Otis Bland (D)*
2 Colgate W. Darden, Jr., (D)*
3 Dave E. Satterfield, Jr. (D)*
4 Patrick H. Drewry (D)*
5 Thomas G. Burch (D)*
6 Clifton A. Woodrum (D)*
7 A. Willis Robertson (D)*
8 Howard W. Smith (D)*
9 John W. Flannagan, Jr., (D)*

Washington
1 Warren G. Magnuson (D)*
2 Henry M. Jackson (D)
3 Martin F. Smith (D)*
4 Knute Hill (D)*
5 Charles H. Leavy (D)*
6 John M. Coffee (D)*

West Virginia
1 Robert L. Ramsay (D)
2 Jennings Randolph (D)*
3 Andrew Edmiston (D)*
4 George W. Johnson (D)*
5 John Kee (D)*
6 Joe L. Smith (D)*

Wisconsin
1 Stephen Bolles (R)*
2 Charles Hawks, Jr. (R)*
3 William H. Stevenson (R)
4 Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (D)
5 Lewis D. Thill (R)*
6 Frank B. Keefe (R)*
7 Reid F. Murray (R)*
8 Joshua L. Johns (R)*
9 Merlin Hull (Prog.)*
10 Bernard J. Gehrmann (Prog.)*

Wyoming
AL John J. McIntyre (D)

Delegates

Alaska
(Election held Sept. 10, 1940)
AL Anthony J. Diamond (D)* (re-elected)

Hawaii
AL Samuel W. King (R)*

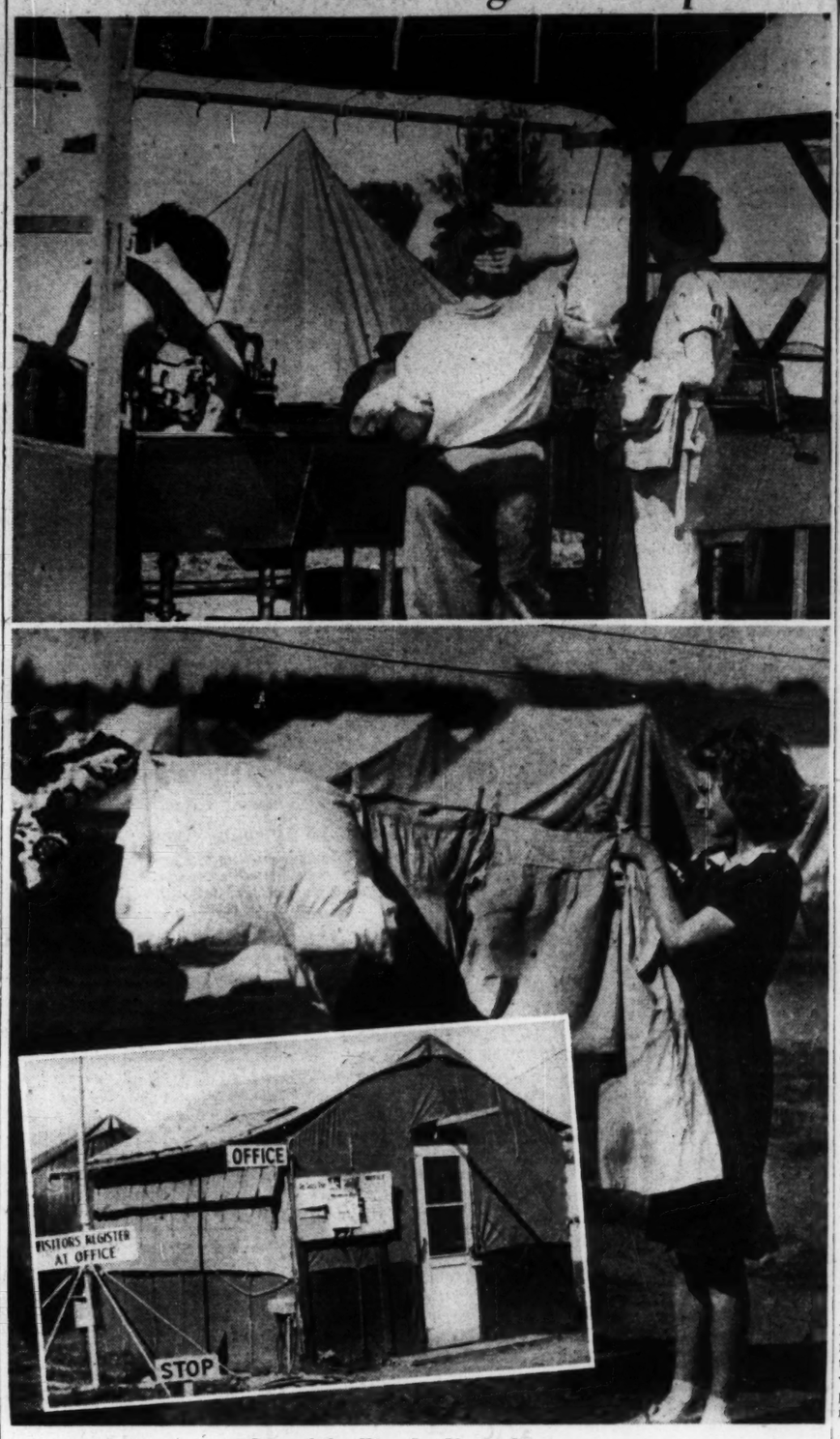
Resident Commissioner

Puerto Rico: (Term 4 Yrs.)
Bolivar Pagan (S)(UR)*
Antonio Fernos Isern (PP)
Miguel Angel Gracis Mendez (S) (U) (P)

Fur news

occupies an unusually large share of the spotlight this season. In The Christian Science Monitor are advertising furriers and apparel stores now showing the new almost collarless fur coats, the new yoke treatment, the full sleeves. Not to overlook the importance of fur hats and muffs.

Federal Mobile Migrant Camp



One of the Five Set Up in Oregon

Outdoor community tubs and washing facilities in use at the Stayton camp are shown in the upper picture. In the central picture one of the girl members of the camp is seen hanging out clothes. In the background tents are visible. The inset at lower left shows the headquarters of the Stayton camp.

Harvest Transients in Oregon Housed in Migrant Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAYTON, Ore.—Though hundreds of families from the Midwest are settling permanently in varied sectors of the Pacific Northwest each year, there are hundreds more of "rubber transients" who trek from place to place in quest of employment, no matter how temporary, when this vast area's many crops are harvested each year.

In early August until fall the area around Stayton becomes "home" for these migrant crop harvesters who turn their attention from the eastern Oregon sugar beet region, the southern Oregon fruit centers and similar points to the Willamette valley and its bumper crops of beans and similar truck produce, and the early-fall fruits and hops.

And home it is today. No longer are the small squatter camps with their inadequate facilities, dust and generally poor living conditions dotting the harvesting areas.

Instead there is a mobile camp, planned, supervised and constructed by the Government under the Farm Security Administration where some 300 families, including nearly 1,500 persons, live decently with almost "citified' conditions the theme.

Conveniences and Education

For these camps not only have safe, sanitary conveniences with running water and adequate sewage disposal, but recreational and educational needs always impossible in migratory camps of previous years.

Stayton's mobile unit, one of five such in Oregon, moves about much like a circus train and has a fully-equipped supervisory trailer unit, an office trailer for the manager, Diesel hot water and power trailer, shower tent and dressing room with 24 stall showers, a tent with eight laundry trays, ironing facilities, large wall tent for meetings, church services, "amateur night" and other recreational activities, 200 tent platforms and a few tents.

All these advantages, of course, are not free to the migratory workers. They are as far as money is concerned, but each family on the grounds is asked to contribute two hours of work a week to keep the camp clean and orderly.

Then, to aid the Camp Council in promoting recreation, camp welfare and social facilities, each family is asked to contribute 25 cents a week to the camp fund.

The Camp Council is elected by the residents of the camp and theirs is the problem of solving group-living problems which must arise from time to time.

Community Activities

Children, who range in age from 3 to 14, no longer go into the fields to do work which their years makes highly difficult for them. Instead they play under supervision of a Work Projects Administration employee, who reads to them, supervises their play and sees that they are well fed.

'And What Shall We Do Now?' Willkie Gives Answer Monday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—With 10,000 letters on his desk from supporters throughout the country and the largest popular vote ever received by a Republican candidate for the Presidency, Wendell L. Willkie prepared today to radiocast Monday night his answer to the question now coming to him from all sections of his huge minority: "And what shall we do now?" The national radio networks have opened their chains to him for the half hour from 10:30 to 11 p. m., Mr. Willkie told a press conference late yesterday, after a luncheon talk with his campaign managers in the Cloud Club of the Chrysler Building.

Looking extremely fit, with only the huskiness of his voice to indicate the unprecedentedly vigorous campaign that proved him not only the possessor of untiring energy, but of amazing vote-getting strength, Mr. Willkie declined to reveal the position he would outline in his radiocast. He was going to make "recommendations," he said, adding that it was "good speculation" to assume that he would reiterate his "summation" against the New Deal at the Madison Square Garden rally which climaxed his campaign the Saturday before election.

Duty and Obligation

"I think I owe it to the people who voted for me to make this broadcast," Mr. Willkie told reporters. "It is both a duty and an obligation on my part to state my views. I will be speaking for myself and will be expressing my views as one who was a candidate for President of the United States and who received so many millions of votes."

Mr. Willkie gave as basic principles for his opposition to the New Deal in his Saturday speech "unlimited spending of borrowed money, the piling up of bureaucracy, the usurpation of powers reserved for Congress, the subjugation of the courts, the concentration of enormous authority in the hands of the Executive, the discouragement of enterprise and the continuance of economic dependence for millions of citizens upon government."

Theese had not changed with the count, he said yesterday, and was clearly convinced that his great vote in excess of 22,000,000 accrued directly from wide popular recognition of the cause for which he "crusaded." Also he obviously shares the view of many leading Republicans here today who see a rebirth of the party in the analysis of the popular vote.

These leaders see in Mr. Willkie a man able to fill a commanding place in the politics of his party and country and lend impetus to straining influences in Congress on New Deal policies, domestic and foreign, thus making for a worthy and vigilant opposition. That he will accept the responsibility few who watched his forceful and tireless race doubt.

"Basic and Vital" Cause

Mr. Willkie's post-election statement Wednesday morning pledged his efforts and those of his supporters to bring about national unity, completion of the defense program and continued aid to Britain. The general tenor of his mountainous mail, he said yesterday, was that "the cause I represented was basic and vital to this Nation and must be kept alive."

An indication of the trend within the party was a request that Mr. Willkie assume the chairmanship of an organization to be known as the Loyal to America Opposition, now being formed in several communities under the direction of W. Hastings Hoadley, of Englewood, N. J. Mr. Hoadley said the movement was patterned after His Majesty's Loyal Opposition group in England and that units had been started in Boston, Mass., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and Bay Shore, L. I., as well as in New Jersey.

Mr. Willkie's luncheon conferees yesterday were Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman; Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee and eastern campaign director; John W. Hanes, executive of the National Committee of Democrats-for-Willkie, and Oren Root, Jr., head of the Associated Willkie Clubs. The question of continuing the latter organization, which took on national status during the campaign, as the nucleus of a permanent political movement independent of the regular Republican setup was discussed at the luncheon, Mr. Willkie said.

A vacation, which will start at Rushville, Ind., Mrs. Willkie's home town and the base from which the Hoosier candidate launched his campaign, is the only item on the immediate Willkie calendar aside from Monday's radiocast.

Election Heralds Strong G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Resurgent Republican strength reflected in the steadily growing totals of Tuesday's Presidential vote presaged today some stiff political tussles over domestic issues in the months ahead.

As new tabulations swelled President Roosevelt's third term vote to greater proportions and simultaneously raised Wendell L. Willkie's record Republican ballot total, it became increasingly clear that on many policies the Democratic Administration in the next four years would face a more determined and enthusiastic opposition than it has in the last eight.

Latest tabulations of the election results, including Michigan's shift to the Willkie column, gave this picture of the standing of the two candidates with 120,444 voting units already counted out of 127,245:

President Roosevelt—carried 38 States with a total electoral vote of 449. His popular vote stood at 26,265,134.

Wendell L. Willkie—carried 10 States with a total electoral vote of 82. His popular vote stood at 21,787,102.

Gubernatorial Score

With two Governorship races undecided, Republicans had elected 14 State Executives while the Democrats had won in 17 States. A fifteenth Republican Governor was chosen by Maine in September. In the undecided contests a Republican held a lead in one, while a Democrat was in front by a narrow margin in the other.

Of the 34 Governorships at stake this year, including Maine, 15 incumbents are Republicans and 19 Democrats.

The acquisition of five seats and the loss of one will give the Republicans 28 seats in the new Senate compared with 24 at the present time. The Democrats will have 66 seats instead of 69.

The remaining seats will be held by Senator Norris (Ind.-Neb.) and Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.). The latter won re-election after the closest fight of his political career. One of the Republican Senate gains resulted from the switch by Senator Henrick Shipstead of Minnesota from affiliation with the Farmer-Labor Party to the Republicans. Senator Shipstead, defeating the Farmer-Labor candidate, left that party without representation in the Senate.

House Line-up

Democrats won 267 of the 435 House seats. Republicans elected only 162. In the present House there are 258 Democrats, 167 Republicans, two Progressives, one Farmer-Laborite, one American Laborite and six vacancies. Of the vacant seats three formerly were filled by Democrats and three by Republicans.

Progressives increased their House representation to three, and other seats went to one Farmer-Laborite, one American Laborite, and one Independent Democrat.

The undecided Governorship races were in Kansas and Washington.

The outcome of the Congressional elections gave the Republicans more Senate seats than they have held since 1934.

Recounts in Michigan Indicated As Willkie Slimly Wins State

DETROIT, Nov. 8 (AP)—Both Democrats and Republicans indicated they might demand recounts today in the wake of hairbreath decisions resulting from Tuesday's general election.

Both national and state issues were involved in the cross currents of party sentiment. Final unofficial returns swung the state into the Republican column nationally behind Wendell L. Willkie for President, and indicated the election of a Republican for Attorney General and a Democrat for State Treasurer, all by margins of less than 7,000 votes in a total of more than 2,000,000.

Late returns from rural districts, coupled with discovery of errors in earlier counts, upset the narrow lead President Roosevelt had held in the contest for Michigan's 19 electoral votes, and pushed Mr. Willkie in front by 6,874 votes.

The complete, unofficial tabulation gave Mr. Willkie 1,032,837 votes to 1,025,963 for President Roosevelt.

Error figured largely in the final spurt which built up Mr. Willkie's lead. In one county election officials discovered that results reported as complete actually included only a count of "straight ticket" votes.

The dramatic finale was closest in the race for Attorney General. The unofficial complete return gave Herbert J. Rushton, Escanaba Republican, a margin of 3,776 votes over Raymond W. Starr, Grand Rapids Democrat.

The contest for State Treasurer was nearly as close, showing a lead of 4,608 votes for Theodore I. Fry, Lansing Democrat, over his Republican opponent, State Senator Felix H. H. Flynn.

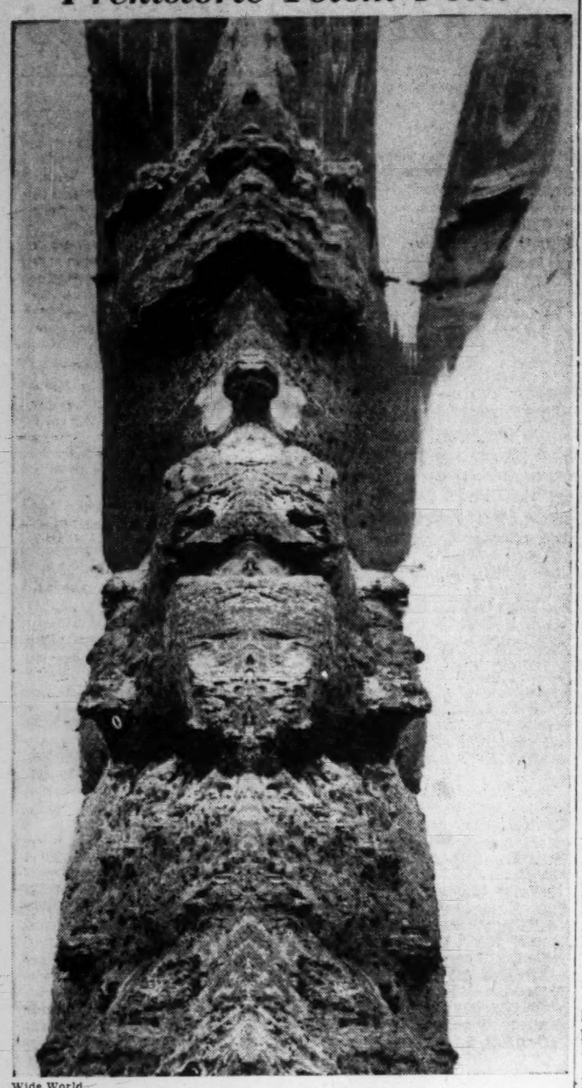
Cross-balloting which produced such narrow margins and contributed greatly to the delay in compiling returns also brought top-heavy pluralities for candidates of both parties. Murray D. Van Wagoner, Democrat, defeated Gov. Luren D. Dickinson's bid for re-election by approximately 130,000 votes. Republican Harry F. Kelly won by 187,000 over Leo V. Card, Democrat for Secretary of State, and United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, was re-elected by nearly 100,000 plurality over Frank FitzGerald.

Brazilian Air Liner Collides With Plane

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, Nov. 8 (AP)—At least 21 persons were killed today when a twin-engined transport plane of the Brazilian V. A. S. P. line collided with a small advertising plane and fell into Botafogo Bay.

The crash occurred as the big transport was taking off from Santos Dumont airdrome.

Prehistoric Totem Pole?



Wide World

Look Carefully—Then Guess

Vertically, this picture resembles a pagan statue or a totem pole, but horizontally (as it was taken) it is a view of the clear waters of what was once the turbulent Columbia River. This lake above Grand Coulee Dam eventually will be the longest man-made lake in the world, 151 miles long. In the vicinity was the famous Hell-Gate Rapids where nearly every boat that tried to pass was wrecked. Now all is peace and quiet.

Training Defense Workers Pays Dividends in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida was the first State to get the program for training national defense workers into actual opertion. This co-operative agreement between the State Department of Education and the Work Projects Administration for the training of persons in occupations essential to national defense, has, since July 1, taken nearly 1,000 men from the WPA rolls, given them pre-employment refresher courses and approximately 30 per cent of them have already been placed in employment.

The average WPA wage of these trainees was $52 per month. Their placement in private industries saves the State of Florida thousands of dollars monthly while the men themselves are earning wages far higher than they received from the WPA, thus adding many more thousands of dollars to the income of workers in the State for the year.

These are some of the practical results of the program that can be measured in dollars and cents. But the most significant aspect of the defense training program cannot be measured by monetary standards, according to Mrs. Maude G. Woods, co-ordinator of PTGC Education of the State of Florida, who on a recent visit to Miami expressed enthusiasm for the marked upturn in morale she finds in traveling around the State.

New Confidence Noted

"There's a new light in their eyes and a spring in their step," she said of the men who have been taken off the WPA rolls. "Now they feel they are again useful citizens, capable of doing a needed line of work. Older men are finding themselves in demand again, just when they were becoming despondent over the idea that age was an insurmountable barrier as far as finding employment in private industry was concerned. Instructors in the various training programs state that the best talent and greatest productivty are being found in the age group above 40. Some of the retrained mechanics who have been recently employed were nearing 60.

"Men who have been away from their trades for years and who have hung on to the temporary security of WPA through economic necessity have, through this training and refresher courses secured confidence in their abilities. Men not able to secure private employment during slow times because of their limited abilities have, through this training improved their knowledge to the extent of securing the necessary degree of competency to find and hold jobs," she said.

Regular Schools Used

The courses are offered in regularly constituted vocational schools of the various counties of the State, which furnish building and equipment. The teachers, who as a rule are vocational instructors certified by the State Department of Education, are paid from a special appropriation made by the Federal Government for this purpose at the request of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

For the past few years Florida has been concentrating on her day and evening trade extension programs in the vocational division of the Department of Education. With the enlarging of aviation and boat building industries in Florida educational authorities foresaw the need for increased and improved training in all trades pursued in operating these industries, with the result that Florida's vocational school shops were prepared for action. Four days after the State Department of Education received notice that the appropriation was available, instructors walked into the vocational school shops through the State and began enrolling men for training.

Florida was one of the few States in the nation which had equipment available for commercial cooking classes. The course is an important one in national defense as armies "still march on their stomachs," as Napoleon declared. In Miami, future army cooks daily turn out food, pies and biscuits in enormous quantities which are consumed at vocational school cafeterias.

Trial Period Extended

Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Robert D. Dolley, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, prepared a plan covering the general administration, purposes, operation of the program, instruction and supervision, which was submitted to the Office of Education prior to the starting of this training in Florida. The training was set up for a two-month period, and the results were so satisfactory that it has been extended for an additional three months.

Labor and local industries have co-operated fully in the operation of the program and in placement of the men who have received training. Only such courses were offered in any locality as furnished opportunities for placement of the men being trained. That is, in the cities that have a large number of air bases, naval training stations, boat and ship yards which characterize Florida's ports, most courses were offered in subjects useful in these activities. Training is offered in Miami, Jacksonville, Tampa, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Orlando, Lakeland and St. Petersburg.

Jones Quits Manila To Take Budget Job

MANILA, Nov. 8 (AP)—J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to the United States High Commissioner, left by clipper plane today for Washington to assume his new post as Assistant Director of the Budget.

Last Auditor General under the American regime prior to the advent of the commonwealth government, Mr. Jones several times served as Acting High Commissioner. As his parting advice to the Filipinos he urged them to "salt down" a portion of the coconut oil tax refunds "for extraordinary expenditures which are sure to coincide with the falling off of normal revenue on the heels of independence" in 1946.

The United States now is paying the Philippine Government about $15,000,000 a year in coconut oil excise tax refunds.

"The adjustment after 1946 will be all-important," Mr. Jones said, "and a goodly sum will be needed to meet the consequences of the losses of preferences in the American market."

Election Aids Union Peace, Leaders Think

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8 (AP)—A growing belief that peace between labor's warring factions may be an immediate result of the recent election was evident today in high circles here of both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

It was based primarily upon the increasing conviction that C. I. O. Chieftain John L. Lewis will make good his pre-election promise to step aside in event President Roosevelt won a third term.

Leaders attending last night's regular meeting of the C. I. O. Steel City Industrial Union Council and the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union said they expected President Roosevelt to request a reconvening of the peace negotiating committees of the rival organizations.

Saying such a program "undoubtedly is in the cards," Leo Abernathy, International President of the Bill Posters and Distributors Union, added he thought such a call would come shortly after the close or possibly during the imminent conventions of the two groups.

The C. I. O. meets Nov. 18 in Atlantic City and the A. F. of L. at New Orleans on Nov. 19.

Privately leaders in both factions say they regard Mr. Lewis as the chief stumblingblock to peace in the house of labor.

Many prominent in the labor movement believe a more diplomatic negotiator on the C. I. O. side might be able to bring about peace and that the No. 2 man in the organization, First Vice-Chairman Philip Murray, is just such a man.

For 30 years Mr. Murray, quiet-spoken parliamentarian and negotiator, has been Mr. Lewis's right hand as aid, counselor and close personal friend, both in the United Mine Workers and the C. I. O.

Those close to Mr. Murray say he would not seek the post of C. I. O. Chairman, but would not shrink the responsibility. They say Mr. Lewis definitely means to retire and favors Mr. Murray as a successor, although he has made no public statement.

Lewis Wanted

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Delegates to the Greater New York Industrial Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted last night to ask John L. Lewis to reconsider his pre-election decision to resign as C. I. O. head if President Roosevelt were re-elected.

Six of the 200 delegates opposed the motion, support of which was led by Joseph Curran, President of the Council and of the National Maritime Workers Union.

Mr. Curran, who followed Mr. Lewis in support of Wendell L. Willkie for President, asked "why do the press and President demand the resignation of Lewis? He stands in the way of things they want done."

Charles Dubin, United Shoe Workers delegate, said 25,000,000 workers had demonstrated by their votes that they differed with Mr. Lewis on President Roosevelt's labor record and insisted upon holding Mr. Lewis to his word.

Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

sive position throughout the Pacific through co-operation with Britain in the matter of naval and air bases. It has been particularly insistent that this country obtain use of the great British naval base at Singapore as the most effective means of protecting America's East Indian source of tin and rubber.

Three Lines of Action

At least three lines of possible Anglo-American action in the Pacific are believed to have been under consideration here and in London. They are (1) a tacit understanding that British bases are available if and when the United States desires to use them, (2) the dispatch of an American squadron to Australia on a "good will" tour whose purpose would be to convince Tokyo of America's ability and willingness to take strong naval action to protect American and British interests in the Far East, and (3) the dispatch of American ships to Singapore.

Although they are understood not to be pressing the matter, Anglo-Australian officials are said to hope for an outright, before-the-world United States-British Empire agreement that would remove all doubt from Japan's mind of what it is up against if it continues to threaten Western interests. This open tieup would also have a pronounced effect in Moscow and might forestall any Russo-Japanese agreement through weakening any possible Japanese menace to Siberia, it is believed.

It is pointed out unofficially that there is a full recognition in the Administration that Japanese expansion has nearly reached the limit at which this country must resist or abandon its Far Eastern interests. Those advocating a stronger policy in regard to Japan contend that it will be far easier to resist with the aid of British bases and that it would be criminal negligence to permit the Japanese to seize or isolate Signgapore, thus enabling them to surround rich East Indian possessions of Britain, the Netherlands, and France.

It is also argued that since the United States, in all probability, would never permit Japan to move against Australia or New Zealand, it would be easier, cheaper, and safer to take such steps today as would discourage Japanese expansion in a southerly direction, since such expansion would bring it into conflict with these two Dominions.

'Expert' Polls Lose To Newspapermen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—While national polls were making professional forecasts of election results, and making them incorrectly, two Washington correspondents who followed their own hunches printed advance forecasts which were remarkably accurate.

In the city edition of the New York daily PM, on Nov. 4, Kenneth G. Crawford, Washington correspondent, estimated that Mr. Willkie would carry only 9 States and named the States. Mr. Crawford missed the number by one, but had 8 of the States right; however, he included New Hampshire in the list instead of Colorado. This added two electoral votes to the Crawford calculation of 61. Michigan, which at the last minute became the tenth Willkie State, he classed as "doubtful."

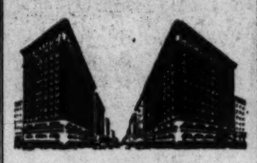
On the same day, Jay Franklin, writing in the Washington Star, said: "I believe that Roosevelt will carry about 40 States and will win about 400 electoral votes, receiving about 55 per cent of the popular vote."

Mr. Roosevelt actually carried 38 States, according to close but apparently final returns, and got 54.6 per cent of the popular vote. Mr. Franklin did not attempt to enumerate the States, however, as did Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Roosevelt actually got 449 electoral votes rather than the predicted 400.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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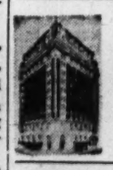

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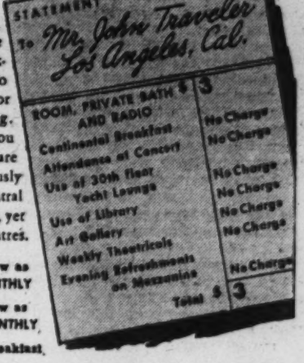

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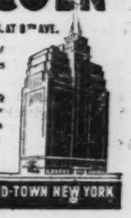

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'The New Yorker' in Boston Premiere—New Films—Radio Prospects

Massine's New Cartoon Ballet Well Received at Opera House

By Margaret Lloyd

Last night's audience at the Opera House liked Massine's new cartoon ballet, "The New Yorker" —presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for the first time in Boston—better than New Yorkers are reported to have done. There is more than a five-hour-train-ride's difference in the point of view. What may be fun for Bostonians who think New York is a nice place to visit but wouldn't want to live there, is caricature for them. At any rate, the Boston audience applauded the first strains of the Gershwin music, the familiar cartoons in animation, and called out the company for several curtain calls at the end.

The ballet starts out entertainingly enough in the Plaza section of Central Park, carries through a lively night-club interlude, and tapers off in a return to the Plaza scene.

* * *

With false noses, wigs, masks, and other accoutrements, following designs by Carl Kent, after Rea Isvin and Nathalie Crothers, the dancers achieved a physical resemblance to the pictorial characters. Tatiana Chamie made much of the Hokinson Lady, escorted by George Zoritch as the original New Yorker, beau, and trademark of the New Yorker magazine, known as Eustace Tilley. Peter Arno's Colonel, Dowager, and Timid Man were represented by Vladimir Kostenko, Jean Yazvinsky, and Massine respectively. Otto Soglow's Little King was done by Michel Katcharoff, his Bodyguard by Roy Milton; Frederic Franklin was a gossip columnist, Marc Platoff a policeman and a Bandit, Nathalie Krassovska a Debutante, with Igor Youskevitch, André Eglevsky, and Roland Guerard for Boy Friends; Danilova the night club's Selling-Girl, Casimir Kokitch the Maitre d'Hotel, and so on through a large cast. New York's café society is supposed to be amusing itself in the traditional way.

* * *

The settings, also by Carl Kent, after Rea Irvin—art editor of the New Yorker, and author of the libretto—and Nathalie Crothers, are stylized suggestions of the Park and a gaudy night club. Copies of the original drawings adorn the draperies at the side and overhead.

The music was orchestrated by David Raksin from some of George Gershwin's piano pieces and popular songs.

The idea of this ballet is better than its embodiment. It could be a lot funnier than it is. It is a Eur-american ballet visualization of American cartoonists' picture of part of the New York scene. Massine has adapted the jitterbug, the various types of ballroom, the exhibition apache dancing, to the balletic medium. In spite of the quite American vigor of Franklin's Columnist, Platoff's Policeman, the aptness of Yazvinsky's formidable purple Dowager, and other good characterizations, there are repetitious stretches which the onlooker patiently suffers while waiting for something to happen that never does.

Massine's Timid Man turns out an eccentric dance that never gathers enough momentum to stop the show. One of his old-time glorious entrées would save the final scene from pointlessness. But he does not appear. The ballet still needs working over.

"The Nutcracker," Markova and Youskevitch in the leading roles and Franklin and his exuberant Trepak and "L'Après-Midi d'Un Faune" (first time this season), with Zoritch the Faun and Jeanette Lauret the principal Nymph, were the other ballets on the program. Franz Allers conducted throughout.

Dietrich Film at Memorial

"The Long Voyage Home" is announced to close this evening at the Keith Memorial. It will be followed Saturday by "Seven Sinners," with a cast that includes Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, Albert Dekker, Broderick Crawford, Mischa Auer, Billy Gilbert and Anna Lee. The second feature in the double bill will be "Mexican Spitfire Out West," with Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in the cast.

Ballon-Kornsand

Hedda Ballon, harpsichordist and pianist, and Emile Kornsand, violinist and viola player, will give three chamber music concerts at the Women's City Club, Boston, on the evenings of Nov. 25, Jan. 14, and Feb. 17.

Joe E. Brown of 'Elmer the Great'

The actor and various expressions which he assumes in the play now at the Plymouth.

Hopalong Cassidy of Screen As William Boyd Sees Him

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Western pictures have degrees of comparison. The work of the Western "character actor" is not to be confused with that in the "shoot-em-ups" which ordinarily pass by the name of Westerns. William Boyd, for example, whom I ran across recently on a Paramount sound stage—a rare happening, for most of Boyd's pictures are made on location—doesn't call his pictures Westerns at all.

"The last Western I saw," he said, "was Bill Hart in 'Tumbleweeds.' I don't like Westerns."

Words of that sort from the Hopalong Cassidy of the films should not go unchallenged, so I waited until he elaborated on the theme a little.

* * *

"When you have made 33 pictures all of one character," he said, "in more than one sense you really become that character. You lose your identity as a Hollywood player and begin to think as he would in any given situation. I find myself stopping in the middle of a scene and saying, 'No—Hopalong wouldn't do that'; or 'Hopalong doesn't figure that way. He wouldn't even talk like that.' I have to turn the thing over in my mind then until I see exactly how Hopalong would do it or say it.

"It's the kids," he said, "who make Hopalong what he is. A little boy once asked me who this William Boyd is who has his name on my pictures. I told him I was William Boyd, but he didn't even consider it for a moment.

"When I went East on a trip a year or so ago," Boyd continued, "thousands of them jammed the railroad stations and the streets all along the way. They called me Hopalong. I had to wear a white sombrero—I hate white sombreros —and a white suit to look the part. They came around to my dresing rooms and told me their troubles. They brought their folks down to see me at the train. I came to feel that it would have been something worse than had manners to disappoint them."

* * *

Something more than manners shapes the action of the Hopalong Cassidy pictures, too. Boyd doesn't chew scenery when he acts. He speaks in an easy western drawl, and expects the rest of the company to do the same. Nothing is too difficult for Hopalong Cassidy. He rights the wrongs of all he meets who are in trouble. He doesn't drink or smoke or swear—or hurt, except in the interest of law and order. He never, however, gets the girl. That would be "love stuff"—and "love stuff" isn't tolerated in Westerns.

The stories never differ very much. All Hopalong Cassidy stories are set in the early nineties, along the borders of the Southwest and Mexico; radios and telephones and automobiles and other accouterments of modern living are never seen in the Cassidy pictures. Chivalry is as much the code as it was in pre-Cervantes Europe.

* * *

Boyd has played his share of sophisticated modern picture roles, beginning as an extra with De Mille more than 20 years ago. He didn't remain an extra very long. He played in more than 50 pictures before the call of the West got him. Luckily, when that call came, he could already ride. He was born in Oklahoma. But that's just about all he knew about Westerns then. The rest came from experience; and from the methods of trial and error. He gradually came to know what was right and what was wrong with Western pictures; and today he stands as perhaps the premiere Western figure of the screen.

Because of the most beautiful backgrounds in films today—the result of location trips to all parts of the Southwest—the Boyd pictures have found favor with adults all over the country, too. Gun fighting is a major element of all Westerns, of course; but to offset this are pictures of leisurely life along the prairies and deserts of the Southwest; rides against mountain and valley backgrounds that almost take your breath away; glimpses of a pastoral life which, if it didn't exist, perhaps should have.

With his wife, Grace Bradley of the stage, Boyd lives on a 40-acre ranch in the Santa Monica mountains, spending his spare hours away from the studio in the proverbial postman-holiday manner, riding in the back country. Hopalong wouldn't have a phone, so he doesn't have one, either. The studio has to give a messenger the day off in order to get in touch with him.

'East of the River'

A story that includes something of gangster melodrama, East Side romance, and reform is to be found on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in "East of the River." The narrative begins with a couple of juvenile law-breakers, one the son of a widowed Italian mother, who runs a restaurant to support herself and child, and the other, an orphan who is placed in her charge by the court. By the time they are grown up, the son is played by John Garfield, and the orphan by William Lundigan. Marjorie Rambeau has the role of the energetic mother.

It seems that the orphan turns out better than the son, for the former is about to receive a college diploma when the son is being released from prison. It also appears that the ex-prisoner is obsessed with a desire for revenge, and that he returns to New York with a girl criminal to discover the gangsters who had betrayed him to the police. But the girl responds to the kindness shown her by the mother and falls in love with the orphan. The son, however, becomes involved in increasing difficulties.

The complications multiply as the story progresses until finally the mother takes a hand in straightening out her son. The gangsters, who seem to have him in their power, are outwitted, and at the fade-out the young man seems ready to turn over a new leaf.

Brenda Marshall has the role of the girl. George Tobias has a comedy part. Moroni Olsen, Douglas Fowley and Jack LaRue are among those in the cast.

"Always a Bride," the second feature, is a comedy about a girl whose parents wish her to marry a prosperous young man. She prefers a glib but impecunious suitor and eventually became his wife. Much of the yarn is concerned with the manner in which he proves himself by becoming a candidate for mayor at the request of a crooked political gang and succeeds in getting elected. Rosemary Lane, George Reeves, John Eldredge, Virginia Brissac, and Francis Pierlot are in the cast.

'Mr. Dickens' Cast

Robert Keith will have the title role in "Romantic Mr. Dickens," which is scheduled for a week's engagement at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, beginning on Nov. 25. Among the others in the cast will be Diana Barrymore, Thais Lawton, Lawrence Fletcher, Gertrude Flynn, Zolya Talma, and Elwyn Harvey. The play, by H. H. and Marguerite Harper, is now in rehearsal. The engagement here is preliminary to New York.

New Music Scheduled For Week-End Programs

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Philadelphia Orchestra will return to the air after an absence of several years, Jaromir Weinberg's "Song of the High Seas" will be presented for the first time on the radio, and several Armistice Day talks will be heard on week-end programs.

Tonight

Music:

The Philadelphia Orchestra inaugurates a series of 13 Friday afternoon concerts with Eugene Ormandy conducting a program of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor, Weber-Ormandy's "Invitation to the Dance" and "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla," from Wagner's "Rheingold," MBS-WAAB, 3:15.

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his Sinfonietta orchestra in Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Premiere:

"Unlimited Horizons," a series dealing with the physical sciences, is launched with a program entitled "Receding Horizons." Dr. J. A. Anderson and Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory, and Dr. Max Mason of the Astro-Physical Observatory of the California Institute of Technology will participate; Charles Dant's Orchestra will set scenes for the dramatized portions with an original musical score, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:30.

Drama:

Raymond Massey portrays the role of Lt. Phillip Nolan in a radio adaptation of "The Man Without a Country" during Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Mary Astor and Edmund MacDonald co-star in an "Everyman's Theater" presentation of Arch Oboler's "I'll Tell My Husband," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Saturday

Music:

Hans Wilhelm Steinberg conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the first presentation of Aaron Copland's "Billy the Kid" ballet as an orchestral suite. Other items on the program are the Night Music from Mahler's Seventh Symphony; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, and "Tritsch-Tratsch Polka" and "Roses From the South" by Johann Strauss, NBC-Blue-WBZ 9:35.

"The Chicago Theater of the Air" presents Reginald De Koven's "Robin Hood" with John Carter, Metropolitan Opera tenor, and Marion Claire, soprano, in the leading roles, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Forum, talks:

Four authorities in judging public reactions join in a "People's Platform" discussion on results of the 1940 Presidential elections, CBS-WEEI, 7.

The first anniversary of the stage success "Life with Father" is marked when newspaper critics and players from companies in Chicago, New York, and Boston will be heard from their respective cities on the National Barn Dance, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Football:

Penn-Harvard game from Philadelphia, WEEI, 1:45.

Yale vs. Cornell, from Yale Bowl, New Haven, described by Jim Britt, WNAC, 1:45.

Navy vs. Notre Dame, from Baltimore Stadium, MBS-WAAB, 1:45.

Boston College vs. Boston University, WMEX, 1:45.

Texas A. & M. vs Southern Methodist University, from Southern Methodist University Stadium, Dallas, described by Bill Stern, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3:15.

Minnesota vs. Michigan (in progress) CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

Sunday

Music:

Ossy Renardy, violinist, plays the Fourth and Fifth Movements from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole"; Jan Peerce, tenor, sings "Waldseligkeit" and "Hat Dich die Liebe Behrut" by Joseph Marx; symphony orchestra plays Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" and Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" during Erno Rapee's Music Hall concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12m.

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, plays Sir Edward Elgar's E-minor Concerto, with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under the direction of John Barbirolli; the first radio presentation of Jaromir Weinberger's "Song of the High Seas" and Brahms' First Symphony round out the program, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Two Metropolitan Opera auditionists, Ann Heath, soprano, and Elwyn Carter, bass-baritone, are heard in a condensed version of Gounod's "Faust," NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Dorothy Maynor, negro soprano, sings Charpentier's "Dupuis le Jour" from "Louise," Grieg's "Midsummer Eve," and the spirituals, "Ride On, Jesus," and "I'm Going to Tell God All My Troubles"; orchestra plays Smetana's Overture to "The Bartered Bride" and Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

"Love's Labor's Lost" is first of three Shakespeare dramas to be presented in the "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Charles Boyer, Myrna Loy, and Lionel Atwill join in the "Screen Guild Theater" version of "History Is Made at Night," CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes stars in the title role of "Joan of Arc," radio adaptation by John Houseman, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Talks; forums:

Nathaniel Peffer will participate in the University of Chicago Round Table discussion on "The American Defense Policy," NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Six experts, including Clarence A. Dykstra, director of selective service, and Arthur T. Robb, editor of "Editor and Publisher," discuss "America's Morale Today" on the "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Special features:

Katharine Cornell will make her first radio appearance; Leopold Stokowski will direct a specially assembled symphony orchestra; Norman H. Davis, Raymond Gram Swing, and Clifton Fadiman will speak on the Red Cross Roll Call, CBS - WEEI, NBC - Blue - WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 1:30.

As the U. S. Marine Corps celebrates its 165th anniversary, Maj. Gen. Thomas Cholcomb, Marine Corps Commandant, will read a message from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Col. DeWitt Peck, Marine Commander in China, will be heard by short-wave from Shanghai; music will be furnished by the U. S. Marine Band, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Monday

Armistice Day Programs:

President Roosevelt; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson; National Commander Milo J. Warner of the American Legion, and others will speak during the American Legion Armistice Day program from the Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery; music will be supplied by U. S. Army Band and Lucy Monroe, soprano, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will be principal speaker in a joint Armistice Day-Virginia Military Institute Founder's Day program, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Talk:

Wendell Willkie in a message to the American People makes a "Plea for Unity," CBS-WEEI and NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Music:

Helen Jepson, Giovanni Martinelli, and John Charles Thomas will be heard in the Chicago Opera Company's presentation of "Pagliacci," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Drama:

"Famous Jury Trials," a series of fictionalized versions of cases taken from court history, makes its debut, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7.

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett co-star in the "Radio Theater" presentation of "Nothing Sacred," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Moi-Yo Miller

In Dante's Mystery revue, "Sim Sala Bim," coming Monday to the Shubert

'Arise, My Love'

"Arise, My Love," at the Metropolitan, has to do with the adventures of an American aviator in the Spanish Republican army and an American newspaperwoman who rescues him from a Fascist firing squad by pretending to be his wife. Her object is the practical one of getting a good feature story out of him.

The story is replete with melodramatic scenes and with romantic interludes. The tone of these interludes is another example of the growing tendency of Hollywood comedy away from the Hays standards of censorship. In other words, they are full of double entendre which often amounts to frank salaciousness.

It is a wild, dashing story but by no means implausible in the telling. Ray Milland plays Tom with a new authority. As the reporter, Claudette Colbert turns in what may likely be her best performance since "It Happened One Night."

Walter Abel is admirably droll as an unhappy foreign bureau chief. George Zucco and Frank Puglia are excellent as the Spanish military and church representatives, respectively. Dennis O'Keefe and Dick Purcell are engaging in the minor roles of Martin's flying mates, both of whom are killed fighting.

The companion feature is "Dancing on a Dime," film musical, with a cast that includes Grace MacDonald, Robert Paige, Virginia Dale, and William Frawley.

Mask and Wig Club Show

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania will follow its visit to Boston last year with a performance on Dec. 13, at the Boston Opera House, of its fifty-third annual production "High as a Kite." The book of the show is built around the tradition of Benjamin Franklin. There are songs by Clay Boland.

Arthur LeBlanc

Who will give a recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber. Presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.)

Plymouth—
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Les Sylphides." "Scheherazade." "Vienna 1814," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Public Deb No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:30, 4:50, 7:25, 10. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:35, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "Long Voyage Home," with Ian Hunter and Thomas Mitchell. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy, 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30, a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45. "Always a Bride," Grace MacDonald. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"That Gang of Mine," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and Joyce Bryan. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05. Stage show: 12:25, 315, 6:10, 9.

Scollay—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
Latest European and Election News; Crime-Does-Not-Pay; Pete Smith Novelty; The French Alps; Old Fashioned Slapstick; The Modern Dance; Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Things to Come." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "Meet the Wildcat," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay, 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:30.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," Fernand Gravet and Milisa Korjus. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 2:55, 6:35, 9:55.

Films in Boston

ALLSTON — Allston: "Black Diamonds," Dick Arlen and Andy Devine. "Secrets of a Nurse," Edmund Lowe and Helen Mack. 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Maryland," John Payne and Brenda Joyce. "Danger on Wheels." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Brainiree: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Spring Parade," Deanne Durbin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Romance in Brookline," 2:10, 5:48, 9:26. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:05, 6:43, 10:02. "You're Not So Tough." 4:27, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Captain Is a Lady," 2 and 7:48.

University: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:35, 5:50, 9:15. "Money and the Woman." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Out West with the Peppers." 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 9:14. "The Quarterback." 4:46, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. "Girl in 313." 2 and 8.

Franklin Park: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 9:25. "The Quarterback." 1:55, 8:18.

Strand: "Rangers of Fortune." 3:34, 9:49. "I Want a Divorce." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Public Deb No. 1." 1:45 and 7:48.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "River's End." 2 and 7:45.

Park: "Untamed," Ray Milland and Akim Tamiroff. "Tear Gas Squad." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. 3:18, 9:18. "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:54, 7:54.

Hyde Park: "Framed," Constance Moore and Robert Armstrong. "Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 1:50 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:30 8:15. "March of Time."

MALDEN—Granada: "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 1:30, 4:59, 8:10. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:35, 5:35, 9:15.

Mystic: "Dance, Girl, Dance." 1:55, 8:20. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.

Maplewood: "The Way of All Flesh." "Pop Always Pays." 1:45 and 7.

Orpheum: "Tom Brown's Schooldays," Freddie Bartholomew. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I Want a Divorce," Jean Blondell. 3:35, 8. "Rangers of Fortune." 2:30, 9:51.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ramparts We Watch." "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Captain Caution." "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," R. Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl from Avenue A." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "March of Time—Mexico."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray and Charles Lang. "The Girl from Havana," Dennis O'Keefe.

Strand: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "River's End," Dennis Morgan.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 2:16, 8:16. "One Crowded Night." 3:44, 9:44.

Revere: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 3:31, 9:31. "One Crowded Night." 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Tom Brown's Schooldays," Freddie Bartholomew. "One Million B. C." 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Waterloo Bridge." "Gambling on the High Seas." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Raft. "Courageous Dr. Christian." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Evening continuous from 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Florian," Robert Young and Helen Gilbert. "Pop Always Pays." 2:09, 7:54, 3:15, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rangers of Fortune." "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 7.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2 and 7:45.

Waterlown Square: "House Across the Bay," "Gaucho Serenade." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Public Deb No. 1." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:
"The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Walt Disney Shorts." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Public Deb. No. 1." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Queen of Destiny." 3:30, 8. "Military Academy." 2:15, 6:48, 9:54.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — Only 3 More Days to Wait for DANTE, WORLD'S GREATEST MASTER OF MYSTERY. Direct from Broadway In His International Mystery Revue "SIM SALA BIM" "An Amusing As Well As An Amazing Evening" —N. Y. Mirror. Best Seats Eves. $1.50 Mats. Wed-Sat. $1 Plus Tax

Plymouth • Tonight, 8:30 Mat. Tom'w. ALDRICH AND MYERS Present PRIOR TO NEW YORK OPENING JOE E. BROWN (IN PERSON) In RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy "ELMER THE GREAT" Eves. $2.75 to 55c; Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

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SHUBERT • Last Mat. Tomw. 55c to $1.10. Thrilling Stars, Glorious Songs, Hilarious Fun! NIGHT OF LOVE. New Musical Play • Score by Robert Stolz. Helen Gleason • John Lodge • Marguerite Namara with AND OTHERS. EVES. $3.30 to $1.10; MAT. SAT. 55c to $1.10. Tax incl.

COPLEY "Utterly Hilarious" —Traveler. Mat. Tom'w Tonite 8:30. RUTH GORDON In Her Greatest Comedy Success HERE TODAY. By GEORGE OPPENHEIMER. With a Distinguished Broadway Cast. Eves.: 55c to 2.20. Mats.: 55c to 1.65. Tax Incl.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE. Phone Com. 4420. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. LIFE WITH FATHER. WITH Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN. Eves. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax. SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

MALDEN

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654. Nov. 8-14 Cont. 1:30-11 P. M. • "FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT" Joel McCrea—Laraine Day. Also "Yesterday's Heroes" Jean Rogers—Robt. Sterling

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times. ED WYNN In His New Musical. BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER. DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON. BROADHURST, 44th Street W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

IT HAPPENS ON ICE with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK. CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474. Evgs. incl. Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. & Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.20. No Monday Perfs. UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE, WHEN DOORS OPEN

Helen Craig. BROADWAY'S NEWEST STAR in JOHNNY BELINDA. "★★★" —News. with Louis HECTOR — Horace McNALLY. BELASCO Th., 44 E. of B'w. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Nights, 55c-$2.20. Mats. 55c-$1.65. Br. 9-2967

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL. THE LONG VOYAGE HOME. JOHN WAYNE • THOS. MITCHELL. PLUS 2nd FEATURE. GLORIA JEAN • A LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN. New WALT DISNEY CARTOON

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM. HELD OVER. USUAL CONTINUOUS POLICY. Doors open: Orpheum 8:50 A. M. State 11 A. M. CHARLIE CHAPLIN as "The Great Dictator" with Paulette Goddard

CONT. TODAY KENMORE. BRIAN DONLEVY The GREAT McGINTY. WE WHO ARE YOUNG. LANA TURNER GENE LOCKHART

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY NOW. JOHN GARFIELD • BRENDA MARSHALL. MARJORIE RAMBEAU. "EAST OF THE RIVER" ALSO: Rosemary Lane, "Always a Bride"

NOW! METROPOLITAN. CLAUDETTE COLBERT. RAY MILLAND—WALTER ABEL. "ARISE, MY LOVE" Also "Dancing on a Dime"

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond announces. TODAY—TOM'W—LAST TIMES. OPERA HOUSE. BALLET. RUSSE DE MONTE CARLO. REMAINING Tickets NOW

TONIGHT and TOM'W MAT. JORDAN HALL. ARGENTINITA and Spanish Dancers. Remaining Tickets NOW $1.10 up

SUN. AFT. at 3:30—Jordan Hall. Violin Recital. LeBLANC

Wed. Eve. at 8:30—Jordan Hall. SMETERLIN. Tickets Now $1.10 up

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BOOM TOWN. CLARK GABLE • SPENCER TRACY. CLAUDETTE COLBERT • HEDY LAMARR. At 12:20-2:40-5:00-7:20-9:40 P.M. SAT. THRU. TUES. PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

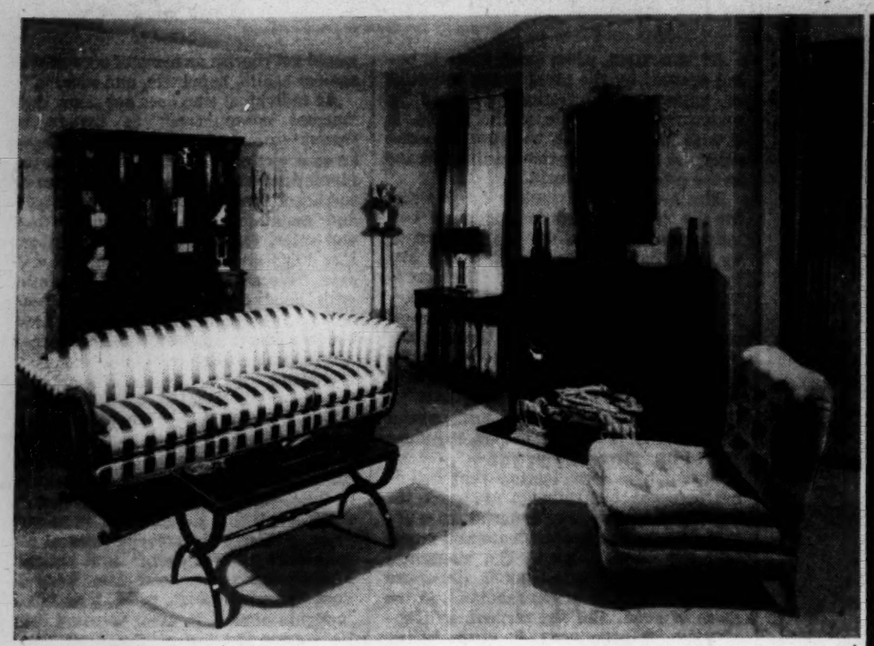
TYRONE POWER. 'The MARK of ZORRO'. PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW. ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

The Christian Science Monitor
November 8, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Nine

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

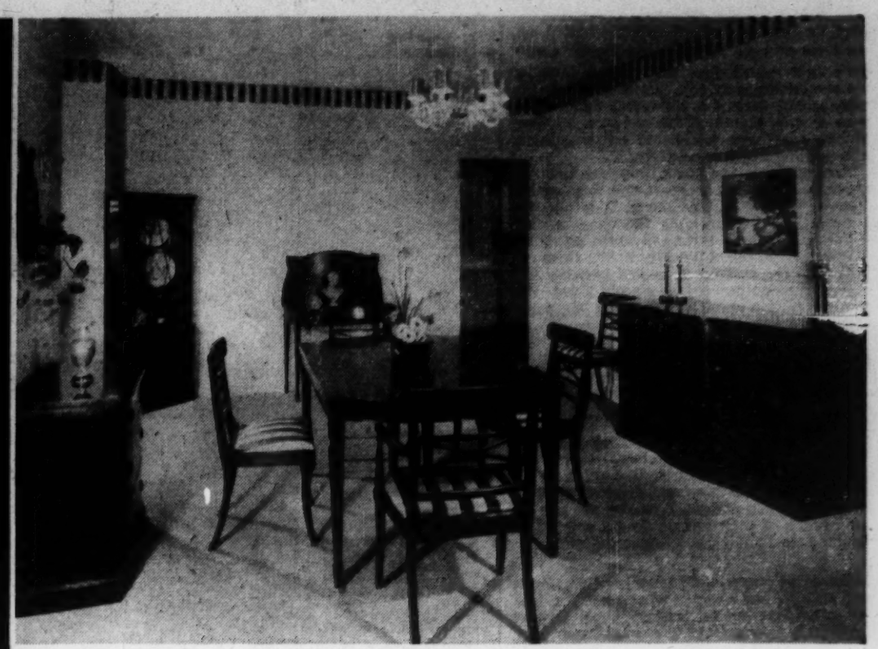


Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

Above is a Regency living room, displayed in the Wishmaker's House at Carson Pirie Scott & Co., in Chicago. The walls and carpet are in Wellington green, the davenport is in striped satin of Regency rose, and the velveteen draperies and ladies' chair are developed in rose velveteen. Black and gold accessories, typically a Regency touch, are used as accent.

Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

This entrance hall of Wishmaker's House is a perfect introduction to the Regency living room. It has a carpet of the same Wellington green and wallpaper of pale turquoise with accents of Wellington green and Regency rose.



Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

This typical Regency dining room is done in Windsor gold and Trafalgar turquoise. The wallpaper is gold with turquoise medallions. The upholstery and overdrapes (not shown here) are in blue and gold staccato stripes, and the cornice is striped to match. All the furniture is mahogany.

Thanks to 'Regency Ensemble' We Can Readily Construct Authentic Regency Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lovely, regal style of interior decoration known as "English Regency" (1795-1820) is today being enthusiastically revived in America. And in the process it is going frankly democratic.

This always happens when world-old concepts of beauty spring to new life here in the United States. They are nourished by the rich soil of a free people. And this liberates them. Such ideas, taken up by American designers of imagination, and adapted to present-day American needs, find expression in objects of such sparkling freshness and such suitability that they bless not only the aesthetic few but the beauty-loving many.

This, precisely, is what has recently happened here to "Regency"—that last consistent style in English decoration, which sprang, for the titled few, from the very roots of aristocracy. Regency has suddenly been seized upon, out of the past, and joyously adapted to the life of America today. Adapted, too, without loss of any of its original beauty.

There was a time when all the civilized world knew the Prince Regent; when English fashionables, especially, either basked in his favor, or "trembled with fear at his frown." Today we dig him out of history, this dashingly "modern" Prince of Wales who acted as Prince Regent for his father in 1810 and later became George IV of England. Regent Street in London still bears his name, as does Regent's Park. The sparkling Serpentine in Hyde Park first glittered in the sun and loitered beneath its charming little bridge during the reign of this opulent Prince Regent.

Today these familiar London locales, beloved of men in all corners of the globe, shudder beneath the blast of war. Rows of gracious early 19th-century houses, like those built in Regent Street by John Nash, houses that, with their pillared façades, were part of England's priceless heritage from the Regency, today are crumbled heaps of rubble, crushed beneath the blast of Europe's terrible ones.

Flowering Anew

Yet, with the imperishable vitality of that which is idea, "Regency," oblivious of abuse abroad, is now flowering anew in America in all its fadeless grace. It has come into its own again chiefly because of its irresistible loveliness. But it is only fair to allow a generous amount of credit for this revival to Carson Pirie Scott & Co. in Chicago and the other 51 American department stores, and the one Canadian store, which, with the intelligent aid of many manufacturers, are co-operating in forwarding here the idea of the English "Regency Ensemble."

Today hundreds of thousands of American women, inspired by this plan, are taking their home decoration problems in hand with new zest. At last—at long last—these department stores have understood the average woman's almost inarticulate longing, and have placed at her disposal the advantages formerly enjoyed only by those who could afford the advice of interior decorators.

Furniture, draperies, floor coverings, lamps, china and glass, linens, and even such housewares as towels, soap, and hampers, are keyed to this plan. And, binding them in one harmonious whole, is an infallible chart of Regency colors worked out in chintzes, velours, brocades, wallpapers, floor coverings—all of authentic Regency design—to carry out and fulfill the promise of the furniture. Think of the joy of finding these many things in one place, all on friendly terms with one another and reasonable in price.

"But just what is 'Regency'?" asked a bewildered young bride with an inquiring mind, who had intended to furnish her house along "modern" lines and had been greatly attracted instead by the altogether delightful "Wishmaker's House" (sign of the Regency Ensemble plan) at Frederick Loeser and Co., Inc., in Brooklyn, New York. "You have stately Regency mirrors and Regency bathmats. You show me Regency 'swags' to use above lace net curtains, and Regency wallpaper. This, you tell me is a perfect reproduction of a Regency chair, and then you whirl me around to ask me to admire a Regency dinner set. I must confess, I am a little dazed. Let me in on the secret. What is Regency?"

English Regency has been known in America for a long time. But the reproductions made today by American manufacturers in the Regency Ensemble plan have scaled down the impressive Regency furniture of the past, which, like the houses of that day, served rather as a setting for brilliant functions than for intimate living. Present-day Regency is lighter, wears a less serious air, and while remaining grace itself, is less formal in both curves and ornamentation. It seems to have been made to order for our small houses and apartments.

But what are some of the typical Regency pieces of furniture? Most of them are mahogany, as were those of the Regency originals, and they blend perfectly with the works of the great 18th century cabinet makers. Brass grill-doored breakfront bookcases are definitely Regency, and are utterly practical for today's living rooms. Their shelves for books, their niches for displaying (and changing) Regency's little classic figurines, their cupboards and commodious drawer space make them particularly desirable.

Knee-hole desks with side drawers and flat tops invite balanced decorations—lamps with tole or crystal bases, and perhaps lyre-shaped book ends. Pull-up side chairs with deeply tufted backs covered in Wellington green velour are shown in James McCreery and Co.'s "Harmony House" in New York. And of course those hallmarks of Regency—graceful, curve-backed chairs with slender legs and cane backs and seats, so often cushioned in boldly striped satin damask, are highly featured. Other Regency favorites are the heavily tufted overgrown slipper chairs for the living room, fringe demurely hiding their plain unlovely feet; drum tables, always decorative; tilt-top tables of the variety whose obliging leaf flips back when you want to convert the piece into a dining table; and round tier tables, to hold knick-knacks, standing firmly on their three brass-tipped legs.

The classic tyre is lavishly used in Regency design. Sometimes you see it serving as the base of a sewing table. It finds its graceful way into chair backs, book ends, and lamp bases—as though it would be forever stressing the harmony and beauty it symbolizes. It vies in decorative value with gilded sphinxes—those curious relics of Napoleon's ill-fated expedition into Egypt, and with Roman columns and Greek keys which are liable to appear unexpectedly tied up with Regency patterns.

Mirrors Are Indispensable

Mirrors are quite inseparable from the Regency period. Some of them are in ebony frames set off with gold. The circular bull's eye mirror, beloved of our forefathers in the Federal period, surmounted by its eagle and ornamented with small balls, is definitely part of a Regency interior. So is the overmantel mirror with its heavy cornice and mirror space divided into three sections by vertical columns or strips. Fashionable society of the Regency found mirrors irresistible. Any beau, before setting out for the game rooms, must know if his best nut-brown wig from Truefitts set just right. If the padding in his coat was sufficiently generous to give him what he needed, where he needed it most. Would his waistcoat—his everlastingly precious waistcoat—catch his lady's fancy? And his high black stock—was it "in the pink"? All these pressing queries were left to the irrefutable judgment of Regency mirrors.

Quite aside from the attractiveness of design in the modern Regency Ensemble plan is the masterly handling of color it has achieved. Seven basic colors have been selected, each in six shades, and scientifically correlated so that no disharmony is possible among them. You can mix and match them with any of the others and have no fear of the results.

Names Are Euhponious

Even their names are euphonious. Wellington green, reminiscent of the Iron Duke who turned the tide and defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, teams up as astonishingly well with fastidious Brummel brown as with dashing Regency rose. Trafalgar turquoise flirts outrageously with Pavilion purple and Brighton blue, the colors which startled even the sophisticated court of the Prince Regent when he ordered them used in the decoration of his be-domed Pavilion at Brighton. Windsor gold is the accent color, setting off in a regal kind of splendor its less princely associates.

These colors painted the backdrop against which the stirring personalities of the Regency period stood forth. Mrs. Siddons ruled the stage then. Jane Austin was writing "Pride and Prejudice"—the first best seller by a woman. Sir Walter Scott was deep in the romance of his Waverly novels, writing anonymously so that no one would know of his dabbling in printer's ink. Byron, Keats and Shelley were firing the imaginations of men with their lyric poetry. Sir Thomas Lawrence was snaring the loveliness of the Regency ladies on his huge canvases, while Macaulay was relentlessly recording the ages' history. The world was on the march—as it is today. Old things were being made new—as they are today.

Now the old Regency is gone. But its democratic counterpart holds sway.

List of Participating Stores

Alabama — Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham.
California — Breuner's, Oakland, Sacramento, and Stockton; Bullock's, Los Angeles; O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco.
Colorado—Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver.
Connecticut—G. Fox & Co., Hartford; The D. M. Read Co., Bridgeport.
District of Columbia—Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.
Georgia—Rich's, Inc., Atlanta.
Illinois—Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago.
Indiana—The Wm. H. Block Co., Indianapolis; Robertson Bros. Dept. Store, South Bend; Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne.
Iowa—T. S. Martin Co., Sioux City
Kentucky — The Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville
Louisiana—Maison Blanche Company, New Orleans
Maine — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun, Lewiston and Portland
Maryland—Stewart & Co., Inc., Baltimore
Massachusetts—Jordan Marsh Co., Boston
Michigan—Herpolsheimer's, Grand Rapids; The Ernst Kern Co., Detroit
Minnesota—L. S. Donaldson Co., Minneapolis; The Emporium, St. Paul.
Missouri—Robert Keith Furn. & Carpet Co., Kansas City; Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis.
Nebraska—J. L. Brandeis & Sons, Omaha
New Jersey—L. Bamberger & Co., Newark
New York — The Wm. Hengerer Co., Buffalo; Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., Brooklyn; James McCreery & Co., New York
Ohio—The Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton; The Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland; The LaSalle & Koch Co., Toledo; The M. O. O'Neil Co., Akron; The Strouss & Hirshberg Co., Youngstown.
Oregon—Meier & Frank Co., Inc., Portland
Pennsylvania — Kaufmann's Dept. Stores, Pittsburgh; Lit Brothers, Philadelphia
Tennessee — Lowenstein's, Memphis
Texas—Joske Bros. Co., San Antonio; W. C. Stripling Company, Fort Worth; Titche-Goettinger Co., Dallas
Utah—Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City
Virginia—Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond
Washington — The Bon Marche, Seattle
West Virginia—Stone & Thomas, Wheeling
Wisconsin—Boston Store, Milwaukee; H. C. Prange Co., Green Bay and Sheboygan
Canada—The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto

This is the second of three Friday articles describing the Regency Ensemble plan for home decoration

Dress Well on a Budget—A Career Girl's Plan

Managing Your Income—12

By Helen May Gould

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every business girl is interested in clothes. Yet how many are satisfied with their wardrobes? To be well dressed is not a matter of money alone. For the business girl, the time element is important, as shopping in lunch hours and on Saturday afternoons is an arduous and often unprofitable affair. And this is all the more reason for careful advance planning of purchases as well as estimates of money to be spent.

A suitable minimum wardrobe for the business girl may be had for as little as $200 a year, once a few essential rules have been thoroughly mastered. The flattering results of following these rules will be worth the little extra effort involved in giving the subject some extensive thought.

Here are the rules:

1. Gain an understanding of your individual appearance and type. If you are not sure what lines and colors are most becoming to you, take a poll among your friends and relatives.

2. Cultivate good taste by analyzing the difference between a chic and a nondescript appearance.

3. Remember the importance of quality merchandise in achieving a quality look.

4. Eliminate non-essentials in favor of simplicity.

5. Learn to combine garments of classic good style, which will carry through more than one season, with a few well-chosen, high-style fashions.

6. Map out a standard year-to-year wardrobe. Once you have figured out the relative number of dresses, blouses, undergarments, hats, shoes, etc., you need, keep to that approximate number and don't let yourself be seriously tempted to sacrifice one category in favor of another.

7. Find which local shops contain the best buys on what items, and, generally speaking, stick to them.

8. Watch for legitimate sales, out of season.

9. Maintain a ruthless determination never to wear anything that looks "wrong" for any reason.

10. Choose the one dark background color that suits you best, build your wardrobe around it—and stick to it over a period of years.

And now let's get down to some tangible planning for our basic $200 wardrobe. Don's feel that you can conform to anyone's plan but your own, but the following may serve as a useful guide to specific individual needs. Prices listed must of course be average and do not take into account sales, which may mean either that you get better quality for the same price, or the same quality for a lower price.

Don't be surprised if you can't make the whole grade the first year you try. A minimum wardrobe must rely on support from purchases of the previous year, and if you've been buying a lot of cheap things which all wear out at once, you cannot afford to replace them with better grades all at once. But, by the second year, the scheme should work satisfactorily.

The list given below assumes that there will be enough clothes of similar nature left over from previous years to fill out the necessary wardrobe.

Buying a winter coat every two years and a spring coat or three-piece suit the in-between year is a good economical system. And because good simple spring coats and suits are apt to wear and retain their style for more than two years, it is often possible to buy a spring coat one year, a tailored suit two years later, and perhaps use both for a season or two together. A clever trick for looking sleek in moderate-priced winter coats, is to buy unfurred coats, for attention is then focused on line and fabric rather than on fur of indifferent quality.

With one new dress for work each fall, one or two in good condition from the season before, and a wool suit or skirt with change of blouses or sweaters, an adequate number of daily changes are assured.

The shoes priced below are the one very inexpensive item on the list, because some of the chain shoe stores manufacture excellent footwear at such prices. However, women with special shoe-fitting problems may have to pay more.

A formal evening or dinner dress was not listed since this is not something which everyone needs. For the girls who do need them, some budget adjustment has to be made in their favor—perhaps less expensive hats or other dresses.

Of course there will always be girls who prefer three little $3.95 numbers to one good dress, and if they are young enough, pretty enough, and slim enough to get away with this system successfully, they will not care for these suggestions. But for those business girls who wish to look smart on as little expenditure of time and money as possible, perhaps these broad hints may pave a way.

Budget for a Wardrobe

Coats	
Winter coat every other year, $50; spring coat or suit every other year, $25. Average total per year	$37.50
Dresses	
1 wool; 1 silk or rayon @ $15 (fall and winter)	30.00
1 print or solid color silk or rayon (spring)	15.00
2 cottons or cool silk or rayon @ $6.50 (summer)	13.00
Hats	
1 for work, 1 for dress @ $5 (fall and winter)	10.00
1 (spring)	5.00
1 turban or fabric hat (summer)	1.00
Shoes	
2 pairs for daily wear, 1 pair for dress (or evening) @ $4 (fall and winter)	12.00
1 pair sandals or pumps (spring)	4.00
1 pair white or country shoes (summer)	4.00
Gloves	
1 pair (fall and winter)	2.00
1 pair fabric (spring)	1.00
1 pair (summer)	1.00
Handbags	
1 (fall and winter)	3.00
1 (summer)	1.00
Underwear (for whole year)	
20 pairs crepe-twist hose @ $1, or 26 pairs hose @ $.79; 2 gowns or pajamas @ $2; 2 slips @ $3; 2 brassieres @ $1; 2 pairs panties @ $1; 2 girdles or foundation garments (1 @ $5, 1 @ $3, or 2 @ $4)	42.00
Miscellaneous	
Wool skirt every 2 years @ $5—total per year $2.50; blouses and sweaters (1 @ $3, 1 @ $2); housecoat and slippers (coat $4, slippers $2); bathing suit, or slack suit or play suit $5	18.50
	$200.00

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The ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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Enjoy the concentrated tomato goodness.

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pour 2 cups BOILING WATER
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. . stir . . and you have 2 pints delicious syrup. 2-ounce bottle of Mapleine flavors 24 pints. Also gives a tempting flavor to foods. At your grocer's.
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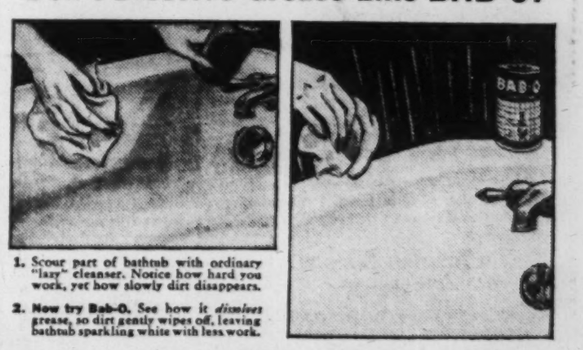

1. Scour part of bathtub with ordinary "lazy" cleanser. Notice how hard you work, yet how slowly dirt disappears.
2. Now try Bab-O. See how it *dissolves* grease, so dirt gently wipes off, leaving bathtub sparkling white with less work.

It's Grease That Makes Dirt Stick To Pots, Pans, Stoves, Sinks, Bathtubs. Your Own Eyes Can Verify (Above) How Grease-Dissolving Bab-O Acts Faster—Saves Time, Work!

● You may think it's dirt that causes so much needless cleaning, so much hard work. But this is no longer so. Today's big cleaning problem is the *grease* that makes dirt stick—not only to pots and pans but stoves, sinks, bathtubs, refrigerators—thus causing 90% of the scouring and scrubbing you do.

With ordinary, "sluggish" cleansers you have to scour and scrub needlessly to get rid of this greasy binder. But Bab-O, perfected especially to meet this problem, works on an entirely different principle. Bab-O contains an active *special ingredient* that quickly dissolves grease so dirt easily *wipes* off. And because Bab-O works so much faster and more effectively, a little does more cleaning. So you can use less of it—you save not only time and work but money too. Get Bab-O today.

NOTE: Bab-O is white—stays white even when wet—because it contains only pure cleaning ingredients.

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The Home Forum

Evening Islands

IF ONLY we were thousands of miles from here or from anywhere tonight, seated on the crest of some Fujiyama and looking into an orange sea studded with purple islands, we should write to you. We should say we were looking on one of the rarest sights to be seen on this planet. If we were on another planet, I am sure we should tell you there was nothing like this on earth.

And, so far as we know, there isn't.

Let us go back a moment and look again. Yes, it is our eyes that see it. It is not the imagination that prompts the eyes in this instance. On the contrary, it takes an effort of mind to persuade the eyes of the facts.

For we are looking at no lost horizon. We are perched on no crag above old Tibet. We are in a hilltop window, beholding one more autumn sunset.

Beyond the velvet valley, beyond the plateau of quiet homes where the land first lifts, beyond the russet distance where we know the river winds, New England hills bank themselves with Puritan restraint against the glory. Their mild contours betray only a genteel ambition. They have not the effrontery to reach at stars, nor yet the guile to be subtle. So their lines bind earth and sky together in peaceful folds. Tonight they are land's end, with an orange sea to meet and a further horizon far out where the lemon-pale light rests against the water.

* * *

Some day you would remember this, if you had seen it, and wonder what road you had taken on that golden journey. And, forgetting your window on the west, and your armchair flight into an autumn evening, you would put the record of this moment into the history of things that are more real than if they had happened. You would shelve it beside Robert Nathan's "Enchanted Voyage," and you would wish that poor, pecked Mr. Pecket had found a sea like this to sail in his boat-on-wheels, island to purple island, cloud-shore to shore, instead of coming splash into the chill ignominy of ordinary water somewhere south of Delaware.

And you would try to remember the sounds of island music, like Cyril Scott's or John Ireland's, and suddenly feel again, as on Cadillac Mountain, the cloudlike remoteness of the islands in Frenchman's Bay, lying out there on an ocean more like sky, and apparently as infinite. These in the orange sea are hardly as elusive. You could not find them in a boat, but the thought and the feelings reach them more easily than they do those earthy humps. They might be the Porcupines there to the left—Sheep Porcupine, Burnt Porcupine—these misty masses.

* * *

We have heard how "a poem should begin in delight and end in wisdom." We once listened to the originator of that firstly delightful and lastly wise saying explain it at length, leaning over the back of a wing chair in an old Beacon Hill house in Mount Vernon Place. And, when he had finished, somebody who knew that I too had known Mr. Oliphant saw to it that I should know Mr. Frost. "Ah," he sighed, as he shook my hand, "Met'uen." And, in the throng of bewildered listeners about us, we found an island less tangible, less visible, than these purple isles of autumn. Yet one more real in the geography of growing up than any island on a schoolroom map.

"You know," Mr. Oliphant had said to his grandsons and me after a drive back from "the Dykes," "there's a place where that road forks and you hardly notice it because one of the forks is all grown over with grass and the trees bend low over it." We knew the spot. "I've always had a feeling that Robert Frost was writing about that fork when he wrote 'The Road Not Taken.'" And Mr. Oliphant stood his cane in the corner near the handsome hall clock. A grateful congregation had given him that clock when he became Pastor Emeritus of the First Congregational Church. "It starts like this," he went on, meaning the poem, and stirring up the log fire in the Franklin stove:

" 'Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both.' . . .

"Then the poet tells how he chose the one 'having perhaps the better claim, Because it was grassy and wanted wear.'"

* * *

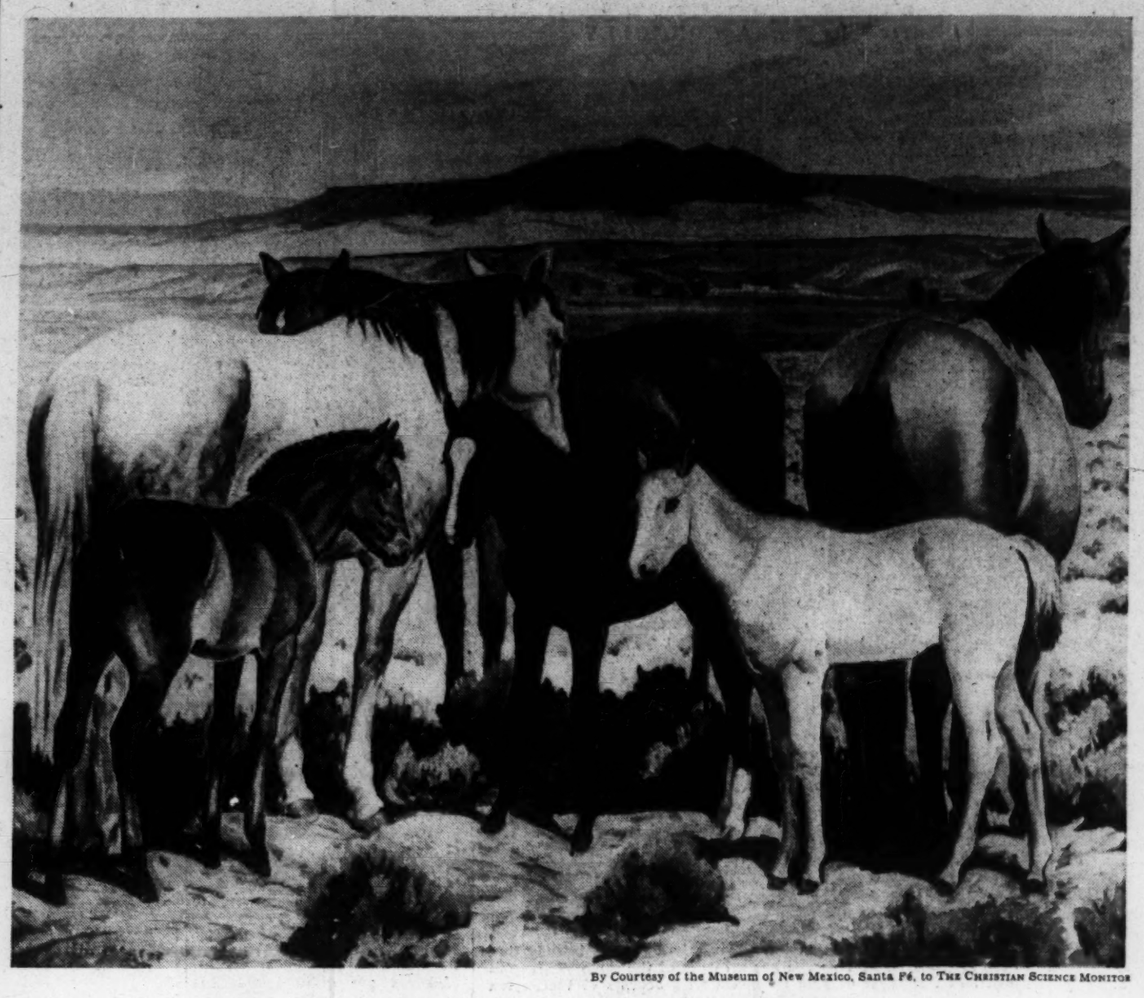
We liked that, Duncan and Bob and I. We liked it as boys would a forest hideout disclosed by a genial guide whom we thought capable only of great moral or literary discoveries. I suspect that Mr. Oliphant pulled back an overgrowth of woodsy mystery like that for Robert Frost once or twice while they knew each other, before Mr. Oliphant had reason to take modest pride in his association with one of Met'uen's boys.

"Ah," said Mr. Frost, in the Boston drawing-room, and taking one more look at our island, "ah, Mr. Oliphant. I know that spot on the way to the swimming hole. It could have been the place in my verse. But it wasn't. It wasn't any place."

No. It was like these islands in the sunset. Or half-way upstairs with Christopher Robin. A vaporous somewhere. The paths were as misty as that. But heavy feet have trod them, growing lighter with each step. Some day a tractor or a steam shovel will lay its dinosaur tracks along the roads to "the Dykes." It will blot them out with concrete. And geological disturbances, they say, can be rough with islands of stone, or coral, or sand. But what mechanism of mankind or nature can mar the island trails we find in the evening's half-light?

We may be wiser than our eyes. We do not waste our gasoline on a desert mirage. On the other hand, we are wise enough to steer by our eyes when they find paths to purple islands in an orange sea. For this isn't in Nathaniel Bowditch. We can only put a steady hand on the sill, point the bow well up into the warming light, keep a faithful log, and make up our charts afterward.

CARLYLE MORGAN



By Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fé, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE YOUNGER GENERATION": *A Painting by Ila McAfee*

THE HORSE is a favorite subject among our American artists of the Southwest, its supple contours being beautifully emphasized by the great stretches of wide-flung landscape. Free of his saddle, the animal is depicted sauntering, grazing, or prancing playfully. In this painting, Miss Ila McAfee has been careful to arrange the horses so that they may be seen at different angles and so that the contrasting hues of their skins are enhanced.

Ila McAfee was born on the Gunnison side of the Cochetopa Range in Colorado, where her father owned a sawmill. Her youth was spent in the mountains and on a cattle ranch, so that she saw animals and often portrayed them as a child. She was especially devoted to horses. At her home in Taos, New Mexico, where she executes portraits both of people and animals, she has also done three post-office murals.

This picture was shown in the great exhibition held during the past summer in Santa Fé to celebrate Coronado's Entrada, four centuries ago.

D. A.

Question

If you had stood beside a mountain river,
Waist-deep in brakes, and listened to the voice
Of melted ice crying in the stones,
Shouting among the rocks and reaching high
With lace-trimmed, eager arms, to hold
The crawling line of sunshine on the cliff—

If you had stood there, rooted as a tree,
Listening as a poplar listens,
Clapping small hands with infinite delight,
But wordless for the beauty that you knew—

If, then, with hurry on the other bank,
With start, and daring venture into flood,
Twin fawns, leaving their mother's side,
Leaped toward you—leaped—and leaped—and sprang
There at your very feet, and then were gone
Utterly—within the canyon's gloom,
Like that last sunlight on the cold, gray wall—

If you had stood in ferns beside that river,
What could *you* find to say?

SARA BUNDY PENCE

"Legions of angels"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THIS TIME, when much space is being devoted by the press to the activities of aggressive suggestions designed to undermine the morale of the people, it is wise for individuals to pause and consider the best way to combat this menace to the peace of the world.

The greatest contribution in this age for the detection and destruction of evil influences and practices has been made by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She discovered the spiritual laws underlying Jesus words and works and has made them of practical avail to mankind through her writings and her founding of the Christian Science organization. She has uncovered the subtle machinations of evil, its claim to power and reality, and showed how, through the allness of God, to reduce evil to its native nothingness.

Christian Science teaches that evil is not personal, but rather a mesmeric influence or argument of material sense arrayed against the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good. The allegorical account of creation, in Genesis, illustrates the intent of evil to rob mankind, in the guise of good. But the serpent, evil, insinuates its arguments, in order to engender fear, establish a belief in a power apart from God, and inflate a material sense of self. Hence, the first step in destroying material suggestion or influence is to see evil for what it is, and thus destroy its claim of power to confuse thought. Under the marginal topic, "Mental conspirators," Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 405): "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities,—to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty. Choke these errors in their early stages, if you would not cherish an army of conspirators against health, happiness, and success."

An individual who does not allow these "mental conspirators" to invade his thought cannot be used either as an agent or as a victim of aggressive mental manipulation. Thus is he protected from the so-called forces of evil, thinks clearly, and maintains true courage, alertness, and valor. On page 234 of the textbook, Mrs. Eddy gives helpful advice where she says, "We should become more familiar with good than with evil, and guard against false beliefs as watchfully as we bar our doors against the approach of thieves and murderers." On the same page she writes, "If mortals would keep proper ward over mortal mind, the brood of evils which infest it would be cleared out." adding: "Sin and disease must be thought before they can be manifested. You must control evil thoughts in the first instance, or they will control you in the second."

What is it that stands guard in an individual's thought to prevent "mental conspirators" from entering? Is it not spiritual thoughts or angels? Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" (*ibid.*, p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." Individuals need to watch that they entertain angels, and not "an army of conspirators."

Instances are recorded in the Bible in which angels delivered the righteous from danger. When, for example, Elisha was surrounded by the Syrian army at Dothan, he was unafraid, in the assurance of God's omnipresence. He prayed that his fearful servant's eyes might be opened. Then the servant saw "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Christ Jesus was unafraid when he was betrayed into the hands of those intent upon destroying him. He said to Peter (Matthew 26:53), "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"

"Legions of angels"! They are at hand at all times to bear us up; they are encamped round about us to deliver us from the seemingly overpowering arguments of material sense; they stand guard in our thought to bar it from "mental conspirators"; they minister to pitiful refugees, seemingly bereft of home and loved ones; and they stand ready with incontestable power to roll away the heavy clouds of aggression. "Legions of angels"! Shall we not open wide our thought to them, and follow their directing? It is through entertaining angels that we become aware of God's ever-presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

"Legiuni de îngeri"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

IN ACESTE VREMURI, când presa consacră atâta spaţiu activităţilor desfăşurate de sugestiile agresive destinate să submineze moralul oamenilor, este înţelept să ne oprim şi să cercetăm care este calea cea mai bună pentru a combate această ameninţare a păcii lumii.

Cea mai mare contribuţie în această epocă, pentru descoperirea şi distrugerea influenţelor şi practicilor rele, a fost adusă de Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine. Ea a descoperit legile spirituale care sunt baza cuvintelor şi lucrărilor lui Iisus şi, prin scrierile ei şi întemeierea organizaţiei Ştiinţei Creştine, ea a făcut aceste legi de un folos practic pentru omenire. Ea a desvăluit unele tirile subtile ale răului, pretenţia sa la putere şi realitate, şi a arătat cum să reducem răul, prin totalitatea lui Dumnezeu, la nimicnicia sa primitivă.

Ştiinţa Creştină ne învaţă că răul nu este personal, ci mai curând o influenţă mesmerică sau un argument al simţului material îndreptat împotriva omnipotenţei şi omniprezenţei lui Dumnezeu, binele. Naraţiunea alegorică a creaţiei din Genesa ilustrează intenţia răului de a jefui omenirea sub masca binelui. Dar şarpele, răul, îşi insinuează argumentele ca să producă frica, să stabilească o crezare într'o putere în afară de Dumnezeu şi să dea amploare unui sens material al eului. De aceea, primul pas pentru distrugerea sugestiei sau influenţei materialiste este de a vedea răul ca atare, şi a-i distruge prin aceasta pretenţia de a avea putere să întunece gândirea. În pasajul cu subtitlul marginal "Conspiratori mintali" Mary Baker Eddy scrie în cartea fundamentală a Ştiinţei Creştine "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, pag. 405): "Ştiinţă Creştină porunceşte omului să-şi stăpânească poftele,—să înfrâneze ura cu bunătate, să învingă desfrâul cu neprihănire, răzbunarea cu iubire şi să birue înşelătoria cu cinste. Înăbuşe aceste erori în primele lor faze, dacă nu vrei să întreţii o armată de conspiratori împotriva sănătăţii, fericirii şi succesului."

Acela care nu permite acestor "conspiratori mintali" să-i invadeze gândirea, nu poate fi întrebuinţat nici ca agent, nici ca victimă a manevrelor mintale agresive. În felul acesta el este ocrotit contra aşa numitelor forţe ale răului, gândeşte clar şi îşi păstrează adevăratul curaj, agerime şi putere morală. La pag. 234 a cărţii fundamentale, Mary Baker Eddy ne dă un sfat folositor când spune: "Trebue să ne obişnuim mai mult cu binele decât cu răul şi să ne păzim de crezările false cu aceiaş grijă cu care ne zăvorim uşile împotriva hoţilor şi a ucigaşilor." Pe aceiaş pagină ea scrie: "Dacă muritorii ar supraveghea cum trebue mintea muritoare, sămânţa relelor care o pustiesc ar fi îndepărtată", adăogând: "Păcatul şi boala trebue să fie gândite înainte ca ele să se poată manifesta. Trebue să stăpâneşti în primul rând gândurile rele, altfel ele te vor stăpâni în al doilea rând."

Dar cine stă de veghe în gândirea omului ca să împiedece pe "conspiratorii mintali" să intre? Nu sunt oare gândurile spirituale sau îngerii? Mary Baker Eddy defineşte "îngeri" (ibid. pag. 581) ca "gândurile lui Dumnezeu comunicate omului; intuiţii spirituale, pure şi perfecte; inspiraţia bunătăţii, a neprihănirii şi a nemuririi care se împotriveşte oricărui rău, sensualităţii şi mortalităţii." Oamenii trebue să aibă grijă să găzduiască îngeri dar nu "o armată de conspiratori"

Biblia povesteşte cazuri în care îngerii au scos din primejdie pe cei drepţi. Când, de pildă, Elisei a fost împresurat de armata siriană la Dotan, nu i-a fost frică, fiind sigur de omniprezenţa lui Dumnezeu. El s'a rugat ca să se deschidă ochii slujitorului său înfricoşat. Atunci slujitorul a văzut "muntele plin de cai şi de care de foc împrejurul lui Elisei." Hristos Iisus nu s'a temut când, prin trădare, a fost dat în mâinile acelora care aveau de gând să-l distrugă. El a spus lui Petru (Matei 26:53): "Crezi că n'aş putea să rog pe Tatăl Meu, care Mi-ar pune îndată la îndemână mai mult de douăsprezece legiuni de îngeri?"

"Legiuni de îngeri"! Ele sunt întotdeauna la îndemână ca să ne ridice; taberele lor sunt pretutindeni în jurul nostru ca să ne scape de argumentele aparent covârşitoare ale simţului material; ele stau de strajă în gândirea noastră ca să o apere împotriva "conspiratorilor mintali"; ele poartă de grijă sărmanilor refugiaţi care par să fie lipsiţi de cămin şi despărţiţi de iubiţii lor şi ele stau gata să risipească, cu o încontestabilă putere, norii groşi ai agresiunii. "Legiuni de îngeri"! Oare nu le vom deschide larg gândirea noastră şi nu vom urma călăuzirea lor? Când găzduim îngeri devenim conştienţi de prezenţa necontenită a lui Dumnezeu.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Horses in Autumn

There is no whistle
Can call the horses
Out of the woods,
Out of the wind:
When milkweed and thistle
By the water courses
Wear frosty hoods
And the gold is thinned
In the chilly sun,
The distant thunder
Of sharp hoofs drumming
Is all we know
Of the colts that run
In joy and wonder
As they scent the coming
Of the snow.

LEONA AMES HILL

The Tireless Industry of the Balkans

SHE ENJOYED THE southern clime of Wallachia and the Banat, where honeysuckle wound a perfumed web about the houses and filled the air with its bewitching scent. The people round about spoke mostly Rumanian, an ancient Latin tongue, tinged with a variety of Balkan dialects. Their tireless industry was proverbial. Hands were never idle; if not at work in town or field, they carved, carpentered, embroidered, or spun. Daily a certain peasant woman passed Camille's window on her two-hour way to market where she sold a special type of cucumber grown in her patch of a yard. As she walked, a basket with a four-month-old baby was balanced precariously on her head, while from her shoulders hung the heavy sack of gourds. At the same time, her left arm was linked about a portable spindle and a supply of flax which with her right hand she twisted steadily into a well-spun thread. . . . Once arrived at the market place, the woman spread out a clean cloth on the ground and laid her cucumbers in a neat row. Next, with the baby in her lap, she unfolded an unfinished piece of embroidery that would decorate her husband's Sunday trousers, and sewed away the hours while waiting for a customer. (The spinning could be continued mechanically, and without the painstaking care required for colored stitches, on the way home.) . . . The cucumbers sold at approximately one penny a dozen, since they were very small and used only for pickling. Often the day's profits amounted to no more than forty or fifty *kreuzer*, but the peasant woman trudged away with beaming red cheeks and an assured smile. There had been no waste. She had gossiped with her fellow hucksters, passed the time of day, added several yards of thread to her spool, given the infant an airing, and fashioned another motif on her mate's holiday garment. That a few cucumbers had been sold in addition to all this was sheer opulence! She would hurry home and stir the stew that had simmered on the hearth all day—white beans with onions and sow belly—and there would be a feast.—From "Hungarian Rhapsody," by BERTITA HARDING. (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill.)

Lincoln Counsels Unity for the Common Purpose

ON THE NIGHT of November 10 a procession with banners, lanterns, transparencies, and the hue and cry of a festive occasion marched to the White House. The marchers and the throng in their wake surged around the main entrance and filled the grounds. As far as the eye could reach from that front portico, were the acres of human faces, cheers, songs, band music, roar of cannon. The Republican clubs of the District of Columbia were putting on a serenade for the President. Inside the White House Tad ran from window to window arranging an illumination with lanterns of his own, having fun over the big panes of glass shivering as cannon went off in the nearby driveway. Also inside the White House the President was writing a speech. Publication of it would go far and be taken as his solemn appraisal of the issues at hand, his outline of the ideas and feeling he would like to see moving the nation. He wrote the speech "hastily," according to Hay, and stepped out of a window opening on the north portico.

The crowd went into an uproar. It was many minutes before the deafening racket let down enough for the jostling serenaders to hear what their hero of the evening might have to say. He made ready for reading his script to the people. Hay stood alongside with a candle to light the written page. "Not very graceful," he smiled to Hay, "but I am growing old enough not to care much for the manner of doing things." Yet there was accomplished style and woven substance and content in the hurriedly written address given to the far-swept throng spotted and dusky amid its banners and lanterns. Seldom did so gay a crowd hear so grave and deliberate a counseling. . . .

"It has long been a grave question," he began, from the candlelit page, under the night stars, before floating thousands of witnessing faces, "whether any Government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies. . . . We cannot have free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us." . . .

He voiced the human spirit he would prefer to have breathing across the future. "May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result. May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?"—From "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years," by CARL SANDBURG. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1940

Dies Case Charge Denied By Two New Englanders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Three members of the Communist Party pleaded innocent today to indictments charging them with contempt of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

Basis of the charges against Philip Frankfeld and Thomas F. P. O'Dea, Boston, and Dr. Albert Blumberg, Baltimore, was their refusal to answer questions of the Dies Committee concerning the membership of their party in the United States.

Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts presided at the arraignment of the three men and granted them five days to file a motion to quash the indictments.

In appealing for the additional time, Sidney S. Grant, Boston attorney representing Mr. O'Dea and Mr. Frankfeld, told the court "questions involved in the case are of a constitutional nature."

Mr. Frankfeld, Mr. O'Dea, and Mr. Blumberg, the latter an instructor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University from 1930 to 1937 and now Secretary of the Communist Party in Maryland, appeared before the Dies Committee last summer.

After their failure to respond to certain questions by Committee counsel, the Committee cited them for contempt of a congressional committee and later a Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against them.

Mr. O'Dea, President of the Young Communist League of Massachusetts, told the Committee his organization had branches at Harvard, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts State, Boston University, Amherst, and Radcliffe. But he declined to name any of the members.

Mr. Frankfeld, Executive Secretary of the Party in New England, refused to answer a single question during his appearance, even to acknowledging that he was Philip Frankfeld, unless the Committee permitted him to read a resolution he said 10,000 Massachusetts citizens had adopted.

In April, 1940, an agent of the Dies Committee arrested Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea, but Judge Letts ordered them freed, contending that the arrest was "improper" because warrants had been issued on the basis of an affidavit by Robert E. Stripling, Secretary of the Dies Committee.

Giving Comfort and Entertainment to Men of the Sea

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Mariners' House in Boston

Upper left—The Rev. Ralph Ernest Bayes, pastor at the Mariners' House, North Square, standing behind pulpit from which Charles Dickens heard "Father" Taylor preach in 1842. Dr. Bayes uses this pulpit each Sunday. The Bible is the one Taylor used.

Upper right—Captain and Mrs. J. B. Colbeth. The Captain is Assistant Superintendent, and Mrs. Colbeth is housekeeper, at the Mariners' House. "Spumoni," the dog, whose pedigree reads "very good mongrel" is the seamen's mascot.

Lower—Two old salts at the Mariners' House—Gus Holtz, left, and, at right, Tom Clements, who claims to have been swallowed by a whale, and of course, ejected, off Georgia banks, while fishing. (He got $100 for the story on "Believe It or Not," Ripley's radio program.)

Boston-Maine Air Line Buys Three Large Ships

Development of airports in northern New England, permitting the handling of larger airplanes; growth of traffic, and proposed international extensions have been factors combining in the decision of Boston-Maine Airways to purchase three new 21-passenger Douglas planes. Announcement of the order was made yesterday by Paul F. Collins, President of the company.

The three new ships, which are to be ready by June 1, will be placed on both the Boston-Montreal and Boston-Bangor-Caribou sections of the company's routes. Mr. Collins said that the larger ships will probably make express trips with the smaller Lockheed planes now used by the company making the intermediate stops.

According to Mr. Collins, improvements are under way or have been completed on the airports at Portland, Bangor, Houlton, Presque Isle and Caribou, Maine, which will permit the operation of the larger Douglas planes.

In addition, Mr. Collins disclosed, virtually all of the pilots have been qualified over the new proposed extension to Moncton, New Brunswick, which has successfully run through all the paper stages necessary for operation, and is awaiting final approval by the President. The Moncton route will virtually double the route mileage of the company on its Maine section. In addition the line will be a feeder to the trans-Atlantic routes as well as originating substantial traffic from Moncton which is a rail, air and highway center.

Mr. Collins, furthermore, has been pushing for the building of an airport at Princeton, Maine, on the international boundary, as an intermediate field. The Princeton field would be virtually halfway between Bangor and Moncton.

The new planes are capable of 231 miles an hour and will be coordinated with the line's fleet of 10-passenger Lockheed Electra planes, Mr. Collins announced. They will embody all the latest comforts and luxuries of travel by air, he said.

The advent of the new planes as a part of the Boston-Maine fleet will mark the first appearance of airline hostesses on northern New England airlines, Mr. Collins stated. The ships will carry a crew of three on all trips. They will also be the largest transport planes ever flown north of Boston in regular mail and passenger service, it was announced.

Kennedy Denies He'll Quit; Urges Planes for Britain

Home for a rest after going through 244 air raids on London, Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Britain, has no intention of resigning—in fact, he is ready to return to London on 48 hours' notice if an emergency should arise, he told reporters on his arrival at East Boston Airport last night. He said he expected to remain in the United States until after Christmas.

Ambassador Kennedy said he could not predict the outcome of the war because neither he nor anyone else knew the war strength on Germany's side. He said England, so far as he knows, has not received any peace overtures and is in no mood to talk peace.

"But I feel very strongly that the United States should not get into the war in any way—either by the back door, the front door or any other door. At the same time I am strong for sending airplanes to England.

"I find groups of various kinds pressing the Administration and Congress, for different reasons, to give help to Britain. To my mind the giving of aid to Great Britain should be resolved on one point and one point only—what's best for America. . . . The plain fact is that it is best to aid England now so that they will have the means to fight the war without our getting into it."

Ambassador Kennedy said the King and Queen have done nobly in keeping up the morale of the bombed Londoners. He said he was lunching with them on one occasion when the air raid siren sounded. He said they showed him leisurely to the door and maintained an attitude of "complete indifference" to danger.

The Ambassador plans to go to New York Sunday and then fly to San Francisco to see his son, John F. Kennedy. He will return to Boston before taking a vacation at his Florida home.

Normal Trend Is Indicated By Voting in Three Counties

Elections in Suffolk, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties this year followed the normal trend of elections in the past, with the Democrats winning in Suffolk County and the Republicans capturing almost all offices in Middlesex and Norfolk Counties, complete returns showed today.

William Michael Prendible and Thomas Dorgan, Democrats, were elected as Clerks of the Suffolk Superior Court, criminal and civil, respectively. All other contests in Suffolk County were unopposed, contests for the office of Sheriff and other seats having been settled in the Democratic primary in September.

Middlesex County

Republicans were elected to all seats in Middlesex County except that of Register of Deeds, northern district, as follows:

Clerk of Courts
Frederic L. Putnam (R) of Melrose 234,664
J. Gordon Duffy (D) of Cambridge 193,635
Register of Deeds, Middlesex Northern District
Daniel F. Moriarty (D) of Lowell .. 32,641
Wilfred J. Achin (R) of Lowell 27,850
Register of Deeds, Middlesex Southern District
Thomas Leighton (R) of Belmont 208,082
John F. Clair (D) of Somerville 159,502
County Commissioners
Nathaniel L. Bowditch (R) of Framingham 202,920
Archibald R. Giroux (R) of Lexington 206,161
Thomas B. Brennan (D) of Medford, defeated 180,016
Francis J. Kelly (D) of Lowell, defeated 150,211
County Treasurer
Charles P. Howard (R) of Reading 231,680
Raymond H. Hurley (D) of Lowell 197,375

Suffolk County

Final results in Suffolk County were as follows:

Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court
Charles S. O'Connor (D) of Boston Unopposed
Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Business)
Thomas Dorgan (D) of Boston . . 204,847
George Demter (R) of Boston 45,879
Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal)
William Michael Prendible (D) of of Boston 215,541
Howard V. Redgate (R) of Boston 84,413
Registry of Deeds
William T. A. Fitzgerald (D) of Boston Unopposed
Sheriff
Frederick R. Sullivan (D) of Boston Unopposed

Norfolk County

Final results in Norfolk County were as follows:

Clerk of Courts
Robert B. Worthington (R) of Dedham 106,601
Romeo Assetta (D) of Franklin 43,622
Register of Deeds
Walter W. Chambers (R) of Dedham 97,627
John Torrey Kenney (D) of Needham 51,541
County Commissioners
Russell T. Bates (R) of Quincy Unopposed
Edward W. Hunt (R) of Weymouth Unopposed

McGlue Loses Plea to Delay U. S. Tax Suit

Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was given 24 hours today in which to prepare his defense on claims that he owes the United States Government $6,553 in taxes and penalties on his 1936 income.

McGlue, who served six months sentence this year in the Plymouth County Jail for failure to file "proper" income tax returns in 1936, protested that he had received no notice that the Government is pressing to recover the taxes and interest due that year.

At a hearing before Eugene Black of the United States Board of Tax Appeals in the Federal Building today McGlue said he had no knowledge whatsoever that he must face a civil suit by the Government. Accordingly, McGlue asked for an extension of time to prepare his case.

Mr. Black said he was "not at all convinced" that McGlue did not refuse to open the letters from the Government containing notices of the hearing. Mr. Black ruled that McGlue must appear before the United States Tax Appeals Board in the Federal Building at 10 a. m. tomorrow, Nov. 9, and defend himself against the claims.

The Government asserts that McGlue owes $3,745 in taxes on his 1936 income, $936 as a 25 per cent penalty for overdue payment, and $1,872 in interest, a total of $6,553.

Tobin to Attend Defense Hearing

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was today named by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, president of the United States Conference of Mayors, to represent that body before the National Defense Advisory Commission in Washington Nov. 12, when the question of bringing municipal fire departments into line with domestic defense needs will be discussed.

Mayor Tobin will serve on the special committee with Mayor Cornelius D. Scully of Pittsburgh. Mayor Tobin said he would be accompanied to Washington by Boston Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly who has already started drills among firemen for special action in case of air raids.

Mayor Tobin pointed out today that the New York Fire Department recently sent three men to London to study the special problems of handling fires caused by air raids.

Bay State G. O. P. Holds Majorities

Substantial majorities were maintained by Republicans in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate as the result of Tuesday's election.

In the House, the Republicans will have 141 members while the Democrats will have only 99. In the Senate, according to the latest reports, the G. O. P. will have 25 seats and the Democrats 15. In the House the Democrats picked up two seats and in the Senate they added three to their previous total.

Four women members were elected to the House of Representatives, two Republicans and two Democrats.

International Ball to Unite 32 Nationalities in Gay Fete

The fifth annual International Pageant and Ball of the International Institute will unite 32 nationalities in gay festivities tonight at the Hotel Statler, Boston, where the strains of lively folk songs and the rhythm of dancing feet will blend in happy reminiscence of nations at peace.

Old wedding customs from many countries, and a parade of American period brides, dating from 1628 to 1940, with a present-day wedding scene, climaxed by a spectacular finale built around the wedding cake, universal symbol of the wedding ceremony, will bring the evening's unusual entertainment to its peak of gayety.

Even the refreshments to be served in the foyer will carry out the international atmosphere, being prepared from old-world recipes.

Wedding music for the occasion has been especially arranged by Baron Hugo, and dancing after the pageant will continue until 2 a. m.

Under the able direction of Mrs. A. Clark Woodward, chairman, with the assistance of Miss Anne Middleton Means, associate chairman, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall serving as honorary chairman, the affair promises to be one of the most colorful that the Institute has ever undertaken.

Proceeds of the ball will help pay for International Institute House at 190 Beacon Street, Boston, where persons of foreign background are aided in their social adjustments and understanding of American life so that they may be able to make a constructive contribution to their new home communities here. This work of the Institute has greatly increased due to the hospitality and guidance that is being extended to the hundreds of new arrivals from the warring countries of Europe.

Sponsor-patrons of tonight's pageant and ball include Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Gov. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, and Miss Sarah Wambaugh.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; minimum temperature about 34; Saturday fair and continued cold; moderate northwest winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, snow flurries in east and north, fair southwest portions tonight and Saturday, somewhat colder tonight, continued cold Saturday; Sunday occasional rain or snow in north and occasional rain in south portion.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow flurries in north, fair in south, somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; Sunday cloudy, occasional rain or snow in north and occasional rain in south portion, warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; Sunday cloudy, occasional rain and somewhat warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northwest winds, broken clouds over north portion, scattered clouds over south portion tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northwest winds diminishing Saturday, fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	36	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	27	27	New York	40	39
Denver	40	32	Norfolk	59	38
Kansas City	47	39	Philadelphia	41	39
Los Angeles	60	58	St. Louis	33	29
Miami	66	66	San Francisco	53	49
Minneapolis	34	29	Washington	40	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 8.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:16 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 6:41 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5 p. m.

A Weather Hint: Plenty of Fuel

The temperature for the next five days will average more than 7.3 degrees below normal, according to the New England "extended forecast" issued by the Weather Bureau for the period from 7:30 tonight to the same hour Nov. 13. The forecast reads:

The normal for the period for Boston and New Haven is 44 degrees, for Nantucket, 46 degrees, for Concord and Portland, 40; and for Burlington and Eastport, 38. Moderately cold weather Friday night and Saturday will be followed by slightly higher temperatures Sunday and a return to quite cold weather for the remainder of the period.

The total precipitation for the next five days will be moderate, three tenths to seven tenths of an inch. Scattered snow flurries in the extreme northern section will continue Friday night and Saturday.

Moderate rain in the southern and central section and moderate to locally heavy snow in the extreme northern section is expected to occur Sunday, followed by generally fair weather the rest of the period, except for snow flurries in the mountains.

It Was a Great Day For the—Sullivans

The Sullivans did well by themselves last Tuesday—and if they stick together their voice should be a factor in the next session of the Great and General Court.

Eight Sullivans, all—yes, that's right—Democrats, were elected to office: five to the House and three to the Senate. There were two Johns, a Bernard, Leo, Charles, Jeremiah, Daniel and a Patrick.

Free Show Season Opens at Mariners' House

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Music and "magic," complete with self-multiplying grains of rice and mysteriously vanishing rabbits, ushered in the season of the long night, last Wednesday, at the Mariners' House. The anchor of red and white electric lights shone out invitingly across North Square, and before 8 o'clock the chapel, on the second floor, was filled with seamen eager for the weekly entertainment provided for them, free of charge, for six months in the year.

Work evidently has not diminished for these men who get their living from the sea. They go and they come, and they keep their own counsel. Hands clapped smartly at "Gunga Din" and thick boots tapped the wooden floor to the tune of "All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor," but there was none of your clubroom conversation or your drawing-room chatter between the acts. Overalls, rough suits and burly coats might have indicated many an honest calling, but the close-etched lines under the eyes came with looking a long way over water and with peering at weather before weather got anywhere near; and the clutch of the jaw became tightened cutting through a gale.

No Words Wasted

There was no waste of words, but it was apparent that a warm camaraderie united the men who follow the sea. Those who knew one another smiled and jerked the head. There were old-timers like Gus Holtz and Tom Clements. Gus, who has, during the past 50 years, fished everywhere from Labrador to Yucatan, declares proudly, "It's a mean business," if anybody asks his opinion. Tom clings to the tale that he got $100 for recently in a "Believe It or Not" Ripley radio program. He was once swallowed by a whale! Not entirely engulfed like his predecessor Jonah, or Kipling's shipwrecked mariner who was taken, raft and all, into the "dark inside cupboards."

It happened like this: he was fishing off Georgia and hauling in his line when a whale going about 90 miles an hour, or thereabouts, sent the dory up on end and then proceeded to swallow it, with Tom inside. Suddenly the line snapped, though just what relationship the line had at that point in the story to the whale's attack was not clarified for the reporter, and Tom was jerked back into a much less menacing position.

Few land folk know of the Mariners' House. Yet for more than a century its work has been going on, administered by what is now known as the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, an organization entirely non-sectarian. Though the Rev. Ralph Ernest Bayes, its pastor, is a Congregational minister, the services, too, are non-sectarian, and, the visitor discovered, he preaches every Sunday morning from the very pulpit used by "Father" Taylor, whom Charles Dickens went to hear shortly after his arrival, on his first visit, in Boston.

Started by Taylor

The House, in fact, began as the enterprise of the Rev. Edward Thompson Taylor, a fiery Protestant preacher and friend of William Ellery Channing. "Father" Taylor, as he was affectionately called by his congregation, had been a common sailor on a Spanish sloop of war, and on a privateer against the British in 1812. He became "converted," and thereafter devoted his time to the religious education of sailors.

Before leaving England, Dickens had heard of his fame, and he went, in the company of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Charles Sumner, to hear him preach. He mentions the occasion in his "American Notes."

The building which was then "Father" Taylor's chapel, however, was across the Square, and has since become a Roman Catholic church edifice. But it was Taylor who moved his "bethel" to the location which is now the Mariners' House, and now combines both lodging house and chapel.

Under the direction of Dr. Bayes, and with the devoted assistance of Captain and Mrs. J. B. Colbeth, who supervise the building, and the unselfish service of such persons as Miss Helen Carroll, Dr. Bayes' helper, a great amount of benevolence is dispensed. Any seaman without a home, or temporarily in port, may obtain clean and attractive accommodation for a minimum amount. In the largest of the bedrooms, having seven beds, he may sleep for 35 cents a night. For 50 cents he may obtain a bed in a room for two; and for $1 a night, or $5 a week, a room all to himself.

Hearty ham-and-egg breakfasts are served for 25 cents; a dinner with three kinds of meat to choose from, soup, dessert and beverage, for 35 cents; and a cold meat supper for 25 cents, in a cheery cafeteria having all the most up-to-date equipment. That the charges do not cover the cost is obvious.

The House is financed chiefly by endowment. Seamen without work or money are given credit until they are able to pay their bills.

Wives and widows of seamen who are in need are also helped. A weekly check goes to the homes of many left without other support. Throughout the North End, where the families of many Italian and Portuguese fishermen live, milk is furnished to seamen's undernourished children.

At Thanksgiving and Christmas free turkey dinners are given. Dr. Bayes, who was educated at Harvard University and at Oxford, has been instrumental in obtaining admittance for aged seamen to the Sailors Snug Harbor home at Staten Island. Frequently he helps to find employment for those who are out of work. He obtains financial help for seamen needing a set of false teeth, or glasses, or money enough to join a ship in New York or Portland. A great deal of credit is extended in such cases.

In a pleasant reading room on the first floor the men may read the current magazines, and there is a circulating library, treated as a ship's library by the American Merchant Marine center, and furnished with new books every six weeks.

Hingham Downs Two Platoons

Single or double-platoon systems for fire departments were voted on by two Massachusetts communities in the recent election with opposite results.

Hingham voted adversely on the proposal, 2,249 to 1,344. The local advisory committee had opposed the adoption of the plan.

Newton voted in favor of the two-platoon system by a vote of 22,612 to 11,006.

Boston Firm Finds Britain Increasing Trade With U. S.

In spite of the great adversity of the hour—Nazi bombers over England, submarines under the sea and lightning raids on convoys by German pocket battleships—Great Britain is constantly increasing its commerce with the United States.

That, at least, is the view of a well known Boston haberdashery, G. A. Sawyer & Co., whose store at Tremont and Winter Streets is loaded with socks, sweaters, scarfs, ties, woolens and other articles bearing the label "Made in Great Britain."

Not only is England delivering its orders on schedule despite obstacles which war presents, but it is increasing its market in the United States, said H. E. Ritchie, manager of the G. A. Sawyer store today. For proof of his statement he pointed to his show windows.

In each window cases and cartons containing the latest British shipment to arrive at the store were piled high. A small crowd was gathered around to examine the shipments of the latest thing in smart British styles.

And to lend emphasis to what Britain is doing to carry on its commerce and trade despite the war, the Sawyer show windows today included a British display card with the proud words—"England Delivers."

"It certainly does," commented Mr. Ritchie.

He told how orders of all sorts from British factories arrive on schedule or even ahead of schedule these days. He told, too, how the market for British goods seems to be increasing.

Before the war, between 50 and 60 per cent of the company's sales were British goods. But in the past year these have increased in almost every line so that about 70 per cent of the business is in imported goods from Britain.

Mr. Ritchie attributed this increase to the loss of French and Italian goods which no longer reach the United States, to the business acumen of the British which has done its utmost to improve its American market, to the popular sympathy in this country for England's struggle.

Next year Britain's trade with the United States will increase, Mr. Ritchie predicted. This trade, he believes, is fast becoming Britain's "life-line." This means, of course, that Britain's war ships must stand fast to protect its commerce. And that is why, he continued, American merchants who deal in British goods are "100 per cent for the Royal Navy."

By a Staff Photographer

An Exhibit in a Boston Store Window

Despite warfare, goods from British sources are said to be coming in in greater quantity than ever.

Streamlining Reaches Heights In Chrysler's 'Thunderbolt'

Motors and Motorways

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Torpedoes, fireballs, and now a thunderbolt have landed in Boston's Automobile Row.

The "Thunderbolt," being paraded through Boston streets by the C. E. Fay Company, New England distributors for the Chrysler Motor Car Company, is said to open the door for a modern era of aerodynamic designing as applied to the automobile.

Practically every showroom on the Avenue has been hit by the new trend toward torpedo styling, while Buick has continued the streamlining of 1941 phrasings by calling its new motor the "fireball engine," introducing dual carouretion.

These have paved the way for the Chrysler Thunderbolt, a convertible coupe with a steel top that completely disappears with the pressure of a dashboard button. Push buttons also raise and lower the windows.

The Chrysler Thunderbolt attempts to go the entire motor industry one better in styling and equipment. Its low, straight, rakish lines, bordered by long bands of chromium, are unbroken with the exception of the windshield.

Pushbuttons also control headlights which disappear into the car by automatic action. The Thunderbolt has a companion car called the Newport, although this car is not yet on display in Boston.

Chrysler engineers say the twin cars were developed in the wind tunnel to show as clearly as possible the source of modern, so-called functional styling and the reasons for it. In one way, they are designed to educate the public to what is to come in the form of smooth, sleek lines with all accessories built into the car body to remove the factors of wind resistance.

The cost of such pioneering is heavy. Hence, the advertised price of more than $8,000 for the Thunderbolt.

Battery Charger

The General Electric plant at Briidgeport, Conn., yesterday announced the introduction of a rapid-type battery charger that can recharge the average run-down battery in 30 minutes without taking the battery out of the automobile.

The fast charger has an initial charging rate of 100 amperes adapted to any popular size battery, and a well regulated tapering charge to a finishing rate of 15 amperes. The charger can be operated at the high rate for a maximum of 45 minutes, if necessary, after which it will automatically taper off for a few minutes to complete the charge.

A new battery condition meter indicates the condition of a battery within 30 seconds after the charging is started.

Cotton Cord Tire

From the National Cotton Research Foundation come reports of a new cotton cord tire that will last three times longer than the "best conventional cord of the same size."

This is said to be the cotton industry's answer to the challenge of synthetic fibers being pushed into the tire market at a rapidly accelerating pace. Costs of producing tires of cotton are low, hence the new tire's promise of reduced prices.

Army Equipment

Far from being asleep, the United States War Department has been charting national defense measures for many years, and is now prepared for full co-operation with industry in producing the finest possible equipment, including speedy motorcar scout cars and armored trucks.

Authority for this statement is the White Motor Truck Company in announcing a full quota of skilled workers in its Cleveland plants turning out hundreds of so-called scout cars and half-tracs for military purposes. This is the culmination, say trucking officials, of several years of research held in collaboration with Government officials.

The modern scout cars and half-trac jobs are much alike except for the driving system. Scout cars have four regular wheels on which tires are mounted with bullet-sealed tubes. Both front and rear axles are employed for driving purposes. The half-tracs represent a later development extending the range of usefulness due to greater traction. Instead of the regular rear axle arrangement as found on the scout car, this unit is supplied with a half track built around the axle by means of a series of sprockets and wheels. White developed and made the first pilot model of the half-trac. Its super power engine gives it unusual driving force to function on difficult terrain including sand and mud.

New Tank Plant

Chrysler is building a $20,000,000 tank plant in Detroit, designed to build 1,000 medium tanks of about 25 tons in 1941 and hiring some 6,000 workers. The tanks are to cost $33,500 each for the first 1,000, after which the price will drop, it is hoped, to $28,500.

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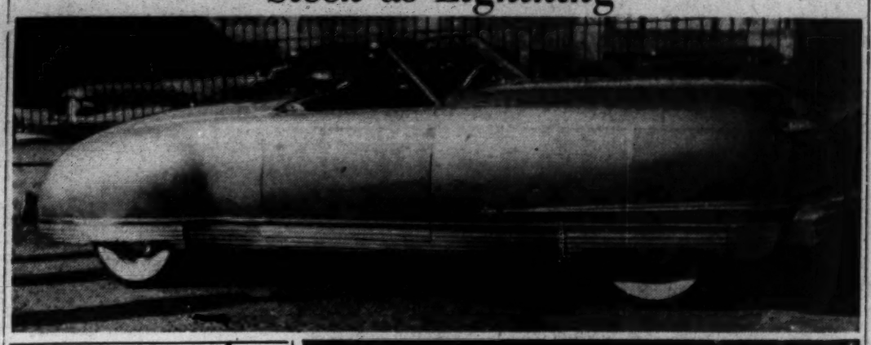

By a Staff Photographer

Chrysler 'Thunderbolt'

Two views of $8,400 Chrysler product being displayed at C. E. Fay Company on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Pushbutton action controls steel top, windows, doors, and headlights.

HarvardGroup Plans Aid In Americanizing

To encourage the Americanization of Boston aliens, Harvard University's Phillips Brooks House will send five undergraduate speakers, experts on the background of America, on a tour of metropolitan settlement houses in the near future.

Starting next week, it is indicated in an announcement, a team of five students, trained by the Harvard social service center, will visit such settlement houses as request the service and give talks on American politics, history, and geography.

"Without any attempt to 'wave the flag' or 'make the eagle scream,' we will try to interest Boston's foreign population in America and its traditions," Raymond Dennett, Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, declared. "I think there will prove to be a great demand for this sort of thing."

The idea for such a team of speakers, he explained, came indirectly from the Federal Commissioner of Education, who recently wrote to every privately endowed college in the country asking what was being done to encourage the naturalization of aliens.

His questionnaire reached Phillips Brooks House last week, and the speaking plan was its result. Brooks House is already doing much in the same direction through an undergraduate faculty which provides free tutoring for men and women of college age.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Nov. 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Orchestra Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m. DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: G. MacDonnell. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

London—9 p. m.—"Theaterland." Wartime Songs, Scenes, and Stories. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Robert Clive, Radio Play. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DJZ, 11.80meg, 25.4m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.

London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DJZ, 11.80meg, 25.4m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

N. E. Public Service Groups Seek Dismissal of SEC Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Securities Commission has taken under consideration a motion to dismiss proceedings against the Northern New England and New England Public Service Companies, both utility holding companies.

The motion was presented to a trial examiner, Willis E. Monty, by Everett H. Maxey, Augusta, Maine, and Leonard A. Pierce, Portland, Maine, representing the two concerns which have their headquarters at Augusta.

But pending the full Commission's decision, the hearing was continued to determine whether the corporate structure of the two companies "unfairly and inequitably distributes voting power among security holders."

Continued existence of the companies, a report by the utilities division of the SEC said, "unnecessarily complicates the structure" of the two holding companies' systems.

The two firms hold securities of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire utility companies as well as those of textile mills.

The hearing, expected to run for months, is the fourth conducted by the SEC under the "death sentence" provision of the 1935 Holding Company Act.

The New England Public Service Company, the commission stated in a previous report, owned substantially all the common stock of the Central Maine Power Company, Cumberland Power & Light Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Twin State Gas & Electric Company and the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation.

Harlow B. Lester, counsel for the SEC, said that today's proceeding would be devoted almost entirely to introduction by the Government agency of additional exhibits on which the SEC will base its contention the two companies should simplify their corporate systems.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Duffy, organist	Studio speakers
3:15	H. Horlick Presents	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Symphony	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Hawaiian music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Philadelphia Symphony	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	speakers	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama.	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Network speakers	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Interviews	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs.	Dramatic sketch	Russian Choir
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	"Ask the Children";	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	**"Lew Loyal"; dramatic**	Jim and Hia Texas
8:15	**Nan Rae; Maud**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	**series**	Ramblers
8:30	**Davis; comedians;**	"Death Valley Days";	Dedication of New WEAF	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
8:45	**sketch; or.; news**	dramatic sketch	Transmitter	**"Sinfonietta"**	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	cal Album"
9:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	European news; Music.	"Everyman's Theater";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Vicente Gomez, guitar	dramatization	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Robert L. Ripley;	"Aloah Land"; music	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	vocalist; orch.	Mastersingers	dramatic sketch	News Service	West Point's Cadets
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:00	News; Weather	News: Music; Weather	News Service	Henry's King's Orchestra	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
11:15	News; "Master	World's Greatest Music.	Local news; Weather	"Command Performance";	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music";	"Unlimited Horizons";	**Seattle Salutes the**	dramatization	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	speakers	**Antarctic Expedition**	Recorded BBC News	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Carolina Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	Morning Watch	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30	Greenfield Choir	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45	**WEEI Food Fair**	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	National Defense talk.	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Hillbilly Champions	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Honest Abe";	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	dramatization	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Young Americans	Cowgirl songstress	"Lincoln Highway";	"The First Offender";	Studio speaker
10:15	in the Making"	"Novatime"	dramatic series	dramatic series	Studio speaker
10:30	"Little Show"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Women's Club talk.	chestra	children's program	News Service	You"
11:00	Press News; "Im-	Deep River Boys	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	provisations"	"Shall We Waltz"	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	"Saturday Revue";	Educational speakers	Musical Tete-a-Tete	U. S. Army Band	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Man on the Farm"	News; Football forecast.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Man on the Farm"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Country Journal".	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Country Journal".	Home Hour	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	News Service	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Program Previews	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"America Prepares"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Marimba Melodies	Krueger's Kadets	"Music at Game Time"
1:45	Harvard-Penn game	dorf"; interviews	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
2:00	Penn-Harvard foot-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	game	ball game	ball game
2:15	ball game	N. E. News; Weather	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
2:30	Penn-Harvard foot-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	game	ball game	ball game
2:45	ball game	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
3:00	Penn-Harvard foot-	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	game	ball game	ball game
3:15	ball game	Texas A. & M. versus	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
3:30	Penn-Harvard foot-	Southern Methodist	game	ball game	ball game
3:45	ball game	University football	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
4:00	Penn-Harvard foot-	game	game	ball game	ball game
4:15	ball game	Texas A. & M. versus	Yale-Cornell game	Navy-Notre Dame game	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
4:30	Penn-Harvard game	Southern Methodist	Michigan-Minnesota foot-	McFarland Twins' Orch.	ball game
4:45	Minnesota-Michigan	University football	ball game	McFarland Twins' Orch.	B. C. vs. B. U. game
5:00	football game	game	Michigan-Minnesota foot-	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Texas A. & M. versus	ball game	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Southern Methodist	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Dr. J. T. Shotwell	football game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Chick Morris, sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	H. Horlick Presents	"Listener's Playhouse";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**The World Today**	dramatization	Swapper"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	**informal discussion**	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"Musical Album"	News Service
7:30	"Crackpot College";	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Better Business Bureau.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	"Crackpot College"	The Kickoff	"Confidentially Yours"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Variety Program
8:15	quiz program	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Variety Program
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Hollywood Tomorrow";	"Truth or Consequences";	"Stars Over Manhattan"	American Legion Aux'try
8:45	chestra; War news	variety program	quiz program	"Tropical Serenade"	The Four Tones
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Song of Your Life";	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Harry Salter's Orch.	"Life With Father"	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	anniversary speakers;	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Hans Wilhelm	songs; comedy; orch.	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade	Steinberg, conductor	"Station E-Z-R-A";	"Chicago Theater of the	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	comedy sketch	Air"; John Carter and	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Jack Leonard, songs	tra; Hans Wilhelm	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Marion Claire in "Robin	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45	News of the World	Steinberg, conductor	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Hood"	Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:15	E. Hoagland's Orch.	World's Greatest Music.	Local news; weather	Hawaiian music	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30	"Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Free Advice Is Ready For Registrants

Free advice and assistance is available to all registrants in the Selective Service who must fill out and return the eight-page questionnaire five days after receipt, it was stressed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

In order that every registrant may avail himself of this service the Governor has appointed Advisory Boards for each one of the 173 local draft boards in the State, Each Advisory Board shall normally be composed of three men, and the Board may, in its discretion, appoint as many associate members as may be required to adequately and promptly assist registrants.

Chief problem facing these boards will be the claims for deferment. The Local Board is the agency charged with making the decision which will classify a registrant, but the Advisory Board is expected to advise him in the proper preparation of his questionnaire so that questions may be fully and properly answered before filing with the local board.

Chairmen of Boards

Chairmen of the 173 Massachusetts Advisory Boards for Selective Service registrants follow:

Adams, No. 1, Gerald F. Gravel.
Amesbury, No. 2, Martin F. Connelly, 3 Hillside Avenue.
Andover, No. 3, James S. Eastham, 64 Barlett Street.
Arlington, No. 4, Michael A. Fredo, 9 Webster Street.
Arlington, No. 5, Francis Keefe, 109 Highland Avenue.
Athol, No. 6, A. William Plotkin.
Attleboro, No. 7, Joseph A. Gaynor.
Barnstable, No. 8, Thomas Otis, Hyannis.
Belmont, No. 9, Gregory D. Shorey, 40 Stone Street.
Beverly, No. 10, John C. Birmingham, Columbus Avenue.
Billerica, No. 11, Melvin C. Rogers, 45 Merrimack Street, West Tewksbury.
Boston, No. 12, James A. Miraglia, 45 Neptune Street, East Boston.
Boston, No. 13, Guy T. Piscope, 45 Gladstone Street, East Boston.
Boston, No. 14, John F. McAuliff, 67 Winthrop Street, Charlestown.
Boston, No. 15, William F. Brophy, 26 Allston Street.
Boston, No. 16, John J. Ryan, 18 Tremont Street.
Boston, No. 17, David T. Montague, 73 Tremont Street.
Boston, No. 18, Robert H. Hopkins, 126 Myrtle Street.
Boston, No. 19, John J. Donovan, 6 Beacon Street.
Boston, No. 20, William L. Baxter, 1692 Columbia Road.
Boston, No. 21, Ernest W. Dullen, 229 Eustis Street.
Boston, No. 22, William F. McGowan, 1140 Columbus Avenue.
Boston, No. 23, Phillip C. Cleary, 52 Allegheny Street.
Boston, No. 24, John J. O'Hare, 36 Cedarwood Road, Jamaica Plain.
Boston, No. 25, Bernard C. Carbin, 54 Moreland Street, West Roxbury.
Boston, No. 26, Louis Shulman, 89 Manet Road, Newton Center.
Boston, No. 27, James T. Cassidy, 30 Mayfield Street, Dorchester.
Boston, No. 28, Alfred A. Tucker, 30 Argell Street, Dorchester.
Boston, No. 29, Frank Wilson, 931 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester.
Boston, No. 30, Matthew J. Dailey, 1441 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester.
Boston, No. 31, Harold R. Donaghue, 43 Carruth Street, Dorchester.
Boston, No. 32, Robert O. Wilson Jr., 44 Kenwood Street, Dorchester.
Boston, No. 33, James H. Flanagan, 42 Sturges Road, West Roxbury.
Boston, No. 34—F. G. Katzmann, 11 Prospect Street, Hyde Park.
Boston, No. 35—Andrew Marshall, 96 Rockwood Street, Jamaica Plain.
Boston, No. 36—Eugene J. Harrigan, Houston Street, West Roxbury.
Boston, No. 37—None.
Boston, No. 38—Harry J. Williams, 89 Mapleton Street, Brighton.
Braintree, No. 39—E. Curtis Mower, 173 Storrs Avenue.
Brockton, No. 40—Manuel Rubin, 25 Bassett Road.
Brockton, No. 41—Clarence C. Reed 231 Main Street.
Brookline, No. 42—John J. Dwyer, 78 North Warren Avenue.
Brookline, No. 43—Otis W. Richardson, 21 Mason Street.
Brookline, No. 44—Mack K. Greenberg, 89 State Street, Boston.
Cambridge, No. 45—J. Henry Smith, 72 Elm Street.
Cambridge, No. 46—Murray F. Hall, 1 Waterhouse Street.
Cambridge, No. 47—Livingston Hall, Harvard Law School.
Cambridge, No. 48—Marcus Morton, 24 Larchwood Drive.
Chelsea, No. 49—George Gruzen, 220 Broadway.
Chelsea, No. 50—John F. Donovan, 4 Washington Avenue.
Chicopee, No. 51—Joseph A. Nowak, 108 Northwood Avenue.
Chicopee, No. 52—John D. O'Connor, 127 Main Street, Chicopee Falls.
Clinton, No. 53—Morton C. Jaquith, Bank Building.
Concord, No. 54—Roger D. Swain, 70 Monument Street.
Danvers, No. 55—George Ferguson, 15 Charles Street.
Dedham, No. 56—Frank W. Crocker, Nahatlan Street, Westwood.
Easthampton, No. 57—William E. Parker.
Everett, No. 58—William Stover, 100 Waverly Street.
Everett, No. 59—Dr. Daniel F. O'Grady, 29 Waverly Avenue.
Fairhaven, No. 60—Frank P. Resendes, Jr., 82 Middle Street, Acushnet.
Fall River, No. 61—Thomas C. Crowther, 313 Academy Building.
Fall River, No. 62—Orient LaPlante, 588 Mt. Hope Avenue.
Fall River, No. 63—James P. McQuire, Jr., 27 South Main Street.
Fall River, No. 64—Patrick H. Harrington, 56 North Main Street.
Fall River No. 65—Israel Brayton, 356 June Street.
Falmouth, No. 66—Robert E. Wunziker, Pitchbury, No. 67—Bernard A. McManus, 20 Elm Street.
Fitchburg, No. 68—Robert A. Hall, 28 Upland Street.
Framingham, No. 69—John J. Brady, 145 Concord Street.
Gardner, No. 70—William A. Loughlin, 12 Pleasant Street.
Gloucester, No. 71—R. Chandler Davis, 191 Main Street.
Grafton, No. 72—William L. Macintosh, 261 Worcester Street, North Grafton.
Greenfield, No. 73—Maurice J. Levy, 318 Main Street, Ashfield.
Groton, No. 74—A. Dudley Bagley, Townsend.
Haverhill, No. 75—Essex E. Abbott, 84 Lawrence Avenue.
Haverhill, No. 76—Frederick H. Tilton, 101 Merrimack Street.
Holyoke, No. 77—Patrick J. Garvey, 198 Beech Street.
Holyoke, No. 78—Clifford S. Lyon, 118 Madison Avenue.
Lawrence, No. 79—Augustine X. Dooley, 391 Prospect Street.
Lawrence, No. 80—James F. Miles, 20 Pearl Street.
Lawrence, No. 81—Augustine X Dooley, 318 Essex Street.
Lee, No. 82—Frank H. Wright, Great Barrington.
Leominster, No. 83—Ralph R. Harris, 12 Main Street.
Lowell, No. 84—Thomas M. A. Higgins, 420 Fairburn Building.
Lowell, No. 85—Frederick L. Pyne, 8 Merrimack Street.
Lowell, No. 86—Henry V. Charbonneau, Hildreth Building.
Lowell, No. 87—Max Goldman, 1221 Middlesex Street.
Lynn, No. 88—Peter J. Walsh, 7 Central Square.
Lynn, No. 89—Frank A. Cashman, Estes Street.
Lynn, No. 90—John Ingram, 37 Eastern Avenue.
Lynn, No. 91—Cedric Arnold, 23 Central Street.
Malden, No. 92—Paul M. Foss, 39 Beltram Street.
Malden, No. 93—Albert E. Lamb, 98 Lebanon Street.
Marlboro, No. 94—Paul Shaughnessy, 186 Main Street.
Marshfield, No. 95—Vernon W. Marr, North Scituate.
Medford, No. 96—William Nelson Price, 11 Riverside Avenue.
Medford, No. 97—Robert W. Meserve, 56 Dudley Street.
Medford, No. 98—John E. Howard, 10 High Street.
Melrose, No. 99—Thomas McKie, 58 Orient Avenue.
Methuen, No. 100—Max Goldstein, 4 Birchwood Road.
Middleboro, No. 101—Edward A. Macmasters, 201 Trust Company Building, Bridgewater.
Milford, No. 102—Claude F. Snyder, Hopedale.
Milton, No. 103—Francis S. Moulton, 215 Canton Avenue.
Montague, No. 104—The Hon. Roland H. P. Jacobus 54 Avenue A, Turners Falls.
Natick, No. 105—Martin T. Hall, 103 West Central Street.
Needham, No. 106—Charles C. Cabot, Dover.
New Bedford, No. 107—Zephyr D. Paquin, 195 Shawmut Avenue.
New Bedford, No. 108—Alfred J. Gomes, 490 Cottage Street.
New Bedford, No. 109—Solomon Rosenberg, 133 Plymouth Street.
New Bedford, No. 110—Ulysse Auger, 85 Dudley Street.
Newburyport, No. 111—Timothy S. Herlihy, 11 Brown Square.
Newton, No. 112—Elliott B. Church, 30 Bennington Street.
Newton, No. 113—Wickliffe J. Spaulding, 429 Walcott Street, Auburndale.
Newton, No. 114—Brooks Potter, 70 Montvale Road, Newton Center.
North Adams, No. 115—Ernest H. Rosasco, 9 State Street.
North Attleboro, No. 116—Paul Armstrong, Odd Fellows Building.
Northampton, No. 117—Edward L. O'Brien, 160 Main Street.
Northbridge, No. 118—Francis P. Brady, Uxbridge.
Norwood, No. 119—Francis J. Squires, 88 Bond Street.
Palmer, No. 120—William H. Anderson, 184 Main Street, Monson.
Peabody, No. 121—James E. Farley, 43 Gardner Street.
Pittsfield, No. 122—James Rosenthal, 145 North Street.
Pittsfield, No. 123—H. Wells Kilbourne, 74 Wendell Avenue.
Plymouth, No. 124—Abraham S. Feinberg, 6 Grant Street.
Quincy, No. 125—John T. Flavin, 14 Neponset Road.
Quincy, No. 126—John W. Savage, 61 Presidents Avenue.
Quincy, No. 127—Russell Paskonen, 425 Granite Street.
Revere, No. 128—Sidney Zuker, 47 Nahant Avenue.
Revere, No. 129—Roscoe Walsworth, 26 Delano Avenue.
Salem, No. 130—Charles A. Green, 9 Lafayette Place.
Salem, No. 131—J. Elmer Callahan, 52 Broad Street.
Saugus, No. 132—Lawrence F. Davis, 13 Pearson Street.
Somerville, No. 133—John J. Higgins, 10 Dartmouth Street.
Somerville, No. 134—Robert J. Muldoon, Union Square.
Somerville, No. 135—Rich

Builders Expect Cost Rise Because of Defense Work

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's gigantic national defense program will keep Wilbert H. Larson, Lexington builder and community home developer, from going to Florida this winter.

Mr. Larson is one of a large group of Greater Boston builders who already have enough contracts in their files to keep them going all winter. Yet last year the Lexington builder found home operations at a standstill, and went to Florida to await the spring of 1940.

"But how does the national defense program affect home building?" was the question put to Mr. Larson today. He answered:

"Americans look ahead. They anticipate the absorption of skilled labor used in the building industry by defense production, causing a scarcity of labor in building. They see defense causing a scarcity of building materials.

"Both factors, promised for the immediate future, are certain to push home building costs upward. By next spring home building costs should have started on their promised spurt. Would-be home owners are trying to get ahead of costs by building their homes this winter."

Others Think the Same

That, in a nutshell, is the opinion of countless other home builders. Many of them are already finding it difficult to obtain skilled labor. Many building materials are feeling the upward push in prices. That is why the home building markets promise to have the busiest winter in Greater Boston's history.

Mr. Larson said he had had the most fall telephone calls asking for contracts and inquiring about building prospects in his experience. Usually, he stated, such inquiries are negligible at this time, and refer particularly to plans for next spring. But this fall he intends to keep right on building through the winter in his Follen Hill development, started a year ago and now including nearly 20 houses.

"I was fortunate in having kept my workers busy all last spring and summer," he said, "since the prospects of continuous work enabled me to obtain help under contract. Even at that," he added, "I was forced to increase wages to keep labor in line with my building program. I note that many other builders have not been so fortunate."

Follen Hill is Lexington's largest active development at this time. Mr. Larson prides himself on the fact that all of his houses are architecturally different, that they have from one quarter to one half an acre each and sell for only $8,300 to $8,700, for six large rooms.

Follen Hill is just another example of the many great estates throughout Greater Boston that are being converted from home sites of single, wealthy families, into locations for the homes of hundreds of moderate incomed families. Follen was the name of the clergyman who launched the Community Church at the foot of the hill, and is still known as the Follen Church. The 168 acres turned over to the development a little over a year ago were taken from the old Tower estate, the three sons of the senior Tower leaving for the West.

The current problem of taxation, plus the immediate prospects of selling large properties to meet the urgent demands for low and medium priced homes, occasioned the transfer of the Tower estate, even as these factors have liquidated the hundreds of other large estates in reasonable commuting distance of intown Boston.

Novel Aspect in New Home

As a sample of his building capacity in co-operation with John P. Parkinson, Newton architect, Mr. Larson recently completed and exhibited a model home on Plymouth Road, Lexington, featuring a 30-foot living room with a built-in desk at one end and a floor to ceiling bay window at the other, looking out into a rock garden containing more than 3,000 perennials.

A clothes chute in the rear hall close to the bathroom, dropped soiled articles into the basement laundry, eliminating the need for an upstairs hamper. The bathroom was all in blue tile, including the floor, walls and ceiling, giving a pleasing and colorful effect. Such conveniences as tubular lighting, a fan in the kitchen to take out the cooking odors, and a recreation room with a log-cabin interior designed exclusively by Mr. Larson, are conveniences the Lexington builder did not overlook.

The development is reached by taking Massachusetts Avenue to Marrett Road, or Route 2A, turning left off Marrett Road at Follen Road, about a quarter of a mile off Massachusetts Avenue. It is in a beautiful, oak-covered section in a town wholly residential and historical in character. Asked why Lexington has been so slow in expanding residentially, Mr. Larson said:

"Because would-be home owners still labor under the impression that Lexington is a long way off the beaten path. That used to be true, until the Concord Turnpike brought Lexington within an easy half hour's drive of downtown Boston. The next step coming soon is a bus line running down the Pike straight into Boston. And someday, we may even have the Elevated carried from Boston out here to Lexington."

Building Costs Up

The Boston Real Estate Exchange today answered the question:

"Are home building costs on the way up?" as follows:

"Reports from 25 cities in 25 States show that costs on certain materials have gone up as much as 30 per cent in recent weeks, with most frequent rises aggregating 10 to 15 per cent."

The report said generally:

"Labor costs are increasing in some cities, but over most of the country there is still a stable situation in labor costs for building homes. Such increases are seldom sharp. High wages range in districts where defense industries are beginning to boom. Shortage of skilled labor is probable. Average costs of homes in Massachusetts are 6½ per cent above what they were in March 1940."

'Window' Shopping

By a Staff Photographer

Model Home in Lexington

For those who like windows, this Follen Hill home has more than its share. Front view shows bay in dining room. Interior view taken from living room looking out of floor-to-ceiling windows into rock garden containing 3,000 perennials. Architect: Henry P. Parkinson.

Guests Barred At Launching Of Destroyer

BATH, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP)—Tightened peacetime restrictions will apply Monday when the Navy destroyer Ludlow is launched at the Bath Iron Works Corporation yards.

The launching will be without the usual invited guests other than the sponsor, Miss Frances Nicholsin Chrystie, of Rye, N. Y., and members of her family. Contrary to past custom, the Navy is withholding information on the vessel's specifications.

The speedy craft will be named in honor of Lieut. Augustus Ludlow, a hero of the War of 1812 and a native of Newburgh, N. Y. Lieutenant Ludlow was twice wounded in the engagement between the U. S. S. Chesapeake and H. M. S. Shannon, June 1, 1813.

Miss Chrystie is a great-great-grandniece of Lieutenant Ludlow and a great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Charles Ludlow, U. S. N.

When the Ludlow slides down the ways at 10:30 a. m., the local corporation's World War record of four launchings in a single year will have been equaled. Company officials expect the record will be broken before the year's end with the launching of the destroyer Woolsey, now scheduled for December.

The Ludlow is of the same class as the Eberle, which was launched in September and began its builders' trials yesterday.

GROTON, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—The Gar, latest submarine built for the United States Navy, was launched yesterday at the shipyard of the Electric Boat Company here.

The submersible was sponsored by Mrs. George T. Pettengill, wife of the Rear Admiral commanding the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard.

Although Navy announcements concerning the launching were terse, at the time contracts were let it was said the craft would be about 300 feet long with a displacement of 1,475 tons, and cost over $3,000,000.

Bear Meat, Venison and Geese Features of Boston Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Game is in season, and at some of the stalls in the Faneuil Hall market may be found today bear meat, wild turkey, chilled venison, and green geese, the latter from Prince Edward Island.

Bear steaks and chops are around 45 to 60 cents a pound, and forequarters 20 cents a pound. Turkeys raised from eggs of wild Louisiana turkeys are marked 45 cents a pound in one stall, the birds weighing about 11 pounds each. Venison is offered at $1 a pound for steaks, 75 cents for chops and 25 cents for forequarters. Market men say fresh Vermont venison will be on the market in another week. Green geese are around 35 cents a pound.

But for the more prosaic menu, shoppers find that fresh pork is again a good buy, with loins to roast as low as 14 cents in some suburban cut-price stores and 19 cents for choicest selections of New England dressed. Fresh hams at 18 cents a pound and up offer an excellent roast.

Legs of lamb are as low as 19 cents on "Friday only" specials in some cut-price stores, and range up to 26 cents. Veal legs are around 29 cents. Lamb fores are as low as 10 cents a pound in some stores but most merchants ask a bit more.

Beef Still High

Beef prices are still high, though an occasional store will offer a special that looks attractive from a price viewpoint. A chain system offers rib roast for 25 cents this week, another one marks face of the rump 33 cents, and sirloin roast ranges from 29 to 39 cents.

Poultry prices start at 19 cents a pound for turkey, with 29 the more common price in chain stores; chickens 21 cents, fowl 18 cents, and ducklings 19 cents.

In seafood, haddock ranges from 10 to 12 cents, cod 10 cents, tinker mackerel 8 to 12 cents, large mackerel 15 cents, and dressed flounders 15 to 18 cents. Jumbo smelts are 40 cents a pound, native halibut 50 cents and up, western salmon 35 cents and chilled swordfish 40 cents.

Farm Products Drive

Under the auspices of the New England Council and agricultural departments of the six New England States, a six-State co-operative promotion program is being launched this month to bring about greater consumption and wider sales for New England agricultural products. White potatoes are the first items on the list. Retail stores are to feature these during a 10-day period.

Apples are plentiful with McIntosh Reds as low as six pounds for a quarter and the delicious variety four pounds 29 cents. Baldwins of specially choince selection are around 5 cents a pound. Florida oranges are in the market around 25 to 39 cents a dozen. Grapes are in large supply with the Concords 19 cents a basket, tokay two pounds for 13 cents and seedless two pounds for 19 cents.

Winter squash is plentiful at three pounds for 10 cents; yellow onions six pounds for 15 cents; Brussels sprouts 15 cents a quart; white cabbage two cents a pound, and green peas 15 cents a pound.

Dever Doesn't Blame Tobin

Attorney General Paul A. Dever's action last night in publicly thanking Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for his loyal support of Mr. Dever's gubernatorial campaign put an end to reports that the Mayor's followers had bolted Mr. Dever's candidacy at the election last Tuesday.

Mr. Dever, who had been expected to carry Boston by a margin of at least 100,000 votes, actually topped Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's total by only 62,874 votes. This relatively slim margin, little better than that of former Governor James M. Curley in 1938, gave rise to reports of rebellion against Mr. Dever in his own party.

Suburban Lecture Tonight

Sharon, Friday evening, November 8, 1940. Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.

British Aid Groups In N. E. to Merge

To effect economies and present a solid front, plans have been launched for the merger of the New England committees of the Allied Relief Fund and the British War Relief Societies, regional organizations of the two leading private agencies providing civilian aid to Great Britain.

The local merger is in accordance with a consolidation vote taken yesterday at a meeting of national directors and trustees of both societies in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

The consolidated organization, to be known as the British War Relief Society, will be headed nationally by Winthrop W. Aldrich, organizer and President of the Allied Relief Fund. Robert W. Appleby, National Chairman of the British War Relief Society, becomes Vice-President of the new organization and Samuel W. Salvage, President of the British War Relief Society, will be honorary chairman.

Samuel A. Welldon, national treasurer, and E. Gerry Chadwick, Secretary of the Allied Relief Fund, will continue in the same capacities with the new British War Relief Society. Directors and trustees will continue as in the past.

Gifts to Soldiers Duty Free

Harold P. Smith, Manager of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Service at Boston, announced today that gifts sent to members of the fighting forces in Canada will be admitted free of duty. The Canadian regulations do not include alcoholic beverages.

Sun Gives Earth Most Heat, Light as the Nearest Star

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Amateur astronomers, members of the Bond Astronomical Club of Harvard and guests last night of Milton Academy, heard Dr. Charles F. Brooks, Director of Blue Hill Observatory, present a brilliant non-technical discussion of present research being conducted by meteorologists on the earth's most important and nearest star—the sun.

The reason we get more heat and light from the sun than from the other stars, he said, is because the sun is nearer and its radiation in traveling through "empty" space to earth bumps into fewer atoms and molecules en route than does other starlight. During daylight hours the earth's surface, and the air immediately surrounding it, absorb as much as 5 per cent an hour of the solar radiation. In addition to its oxygen value the atmosphere also helps the earth retain a large portion of the heat received during the day, he said, and is the reason why the ground doesn't "boil" during the day and go down to 300 below zero Fahrenheit at night as it does on the moon and airless planets.

Temperature and Weather

We have temperature and weather, he explained, because solar radiation does bump into and become absorbed by air particles, some wavelengths to a greater or lesser degree than others. The amount of solar radiation is of tremendous importance to meteorology. It makes a big difference in the temperature on the sunny side of a mountain, for example, or on the sunny side of a house or tree. Certain boring insects that emerge as adults in the spring are born as much as 30 days earlier on the sunny side of a tree trunk.

One layer in the atmosphere, called the "ozone layer," is credited as earth's "life preserver," because it absorbs most of the highly dangerous ultra violet rays. Actually there is more direct sunlight reaching the earth in winter time than in summer because the atmosphere is clearer; but because it travels at a slant through a greater amount of air and loses more ultra-violet rays than when the sun is directly overhead; one finds it harder to get a sunburn in January than in July.

It makes the wind blow—this difference in radiation—because differences in air temperature over large areas on the earth's surface set up convection currents. It makes the weather. Winds over the ocean pick up moisture which gathers in clouds. Clouds, depending on their size and the distances between particles, blot out part of the sun's rays. Temperature falls. Barometer changes take place. Cloud droplets increase in size and begin to fall. By the time they reach earth again, each good-sized raindrop contains as much water as 8,000,000 cloud droplets.

Dr. Charles F. Brooks
Director of Blue Hill Observatory

Smoke Cuts Radiation

In addition to the dislike for smoke over cities, Dr. Brooks pointed out that smoke cuts cut a great deal of solar radiation, particularly noticeable at Blue Hill when on a bright day with the wind from the west it shifts to the east and brings to Milton the product of Boston's chimneys. During the dust storm of 1934, he said, dust blotted out four-fifths of the sun's total radiation.

Dr. Brooks took each atmospheric layer in turn, explaining how each affected the passage of solar radiation. He told of research under way in long distance forecasting, studies of minute differences in the daily output of light and heat from the sun, believed to be indications of future weather changes on earth. If the total radiation increases by as little as one-fifth of one per cent on a certain day, he said, this would have the effect of warming up a larger body of air in the stratosphere over the tropics, which would exert greater pressure on the polar air cap causing winds from the northwest to bring a cold wave to New England sometime later. At the same time it might bring warmer weather to Europe where atmospheric convection would cause compensating warm winds from the southwest.

Dr. Brooks said meteorologists are tremendously interested in solar eclipse studies because in the narrow band of totality the changes from day to night and back again take place suddenly and exact measurements can be made of all the factors that influence weather on a daily scale.

A graph showed how the temperature in the stratosphere varies from 60 below zero Fahrenheit to more than 360 above, by the presence of the important ozone layer. Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Astronomical Observatory, asked Dr. Brooks if he could hazard a guess on the possible radiation curve of the atmosphere on Mars. Such a guess, said Dr. Brooks, could well be accomplished, and perhaps to a high degree of accuracy if astronomy would care to collaborate with meteorologists and tell them something of the content of the "air" on Mars.

Navy Takes Ships Listed to Boston As Home Port

Recognition of Boston as a great shipping center in the days of tall ships and the early clippers, by registering some of the modern freighters bearing the names of old square riggers, at Boston, appears to be short lived.

Through efforts of the Boston Port Authority, Boston was made the home port of two modern craft, the Sea Witch and the Shooting Star. Both vessels, only recently completed, carry the name Boston on the stern, beneath the name of the ship. But both vessels have been acquired by the Navy for auxiliaries in the national defense program, which will take both vessels out of the ranks of merchant ships and leave Boston once more without a deep-water ship.

The Sea Witch is making her first voyage and probably her final voyage as a merchant ship, being en route to Boston from Australia, due at Boston early in December. Both vessels register 13,000 tons and can attain a speed of better than 18 knots.

Party Propaganda Wipe-Out Is Urged

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP)—Republican Governor Lewis A Barrows proposed yesterday tha Maine citizens destroy all political campaign stickers, billboards, bulletins and banners "in the common interest of united citizenship."

He said he felt this should be done because of the "necessity for the greatest degree of national unity possible in the presence of an extremely strained international situation."

Ski Training In Store For Men in Army

The United States Army plans to combine work and play for its soldiers this winter. In the terrains where snow is abundant men in training for the army will be equipped with skis and snowshoes and sent off on long, cross-country jaunts.

While the men will be trained in the use of skis and snowshoes they will be getting at the same time the thrills of speeding down hills and gliding across the picturesque countryside. This training also will serve as a conditioner for the men.

Army officials in New England pointed out today that the United States Army would not attempt to have such highly trained ski units as the armies of Finland and Norway.

A comparatively few of the New England soldiers will be given skis and snowshoes. Only those who are training in the areas where snow is abundant will receive this equipment. New England regions adaptable for this type of training are Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Orders for 6,800 pairs of snowshoes at prices ranging from $5.93 to $6.23 a pair were awarded to the C. A. Lund Co., of Hastings, Minn. This company also received an order for 2,300 pounds of ski wax at prices ranging from 33 to 37 cents a pound.

The Gregg Manufacturing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., was given a contract for 2,300 pairs of skis at prices ranging from $4.55 to $4.85. The Siegmund Werner Co., of New York City, received an order for 2,300 pairs of ski poles at 87 cents a pair.

C. I. O. Official In Maine Resigns

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP)—Richard A. Hebert, Portland newspaperman, has resigned as President of the Maine State Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.) "in view of the fact that I publicly supported Wendell L. Willkie for President."

In a letter to George Jabar, of Waterville, the Council's Executive Vice-President, Mr. Hebert expressed belief that his stand "was not approved by the majority of C. I. O. union members in Maine. . . ."

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Football Interest Well Divided Throughout New England States This Week End

Full Schedule of Contests To Keep Gridiron Fan Alert

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football interest this week end in New England is pretty well divided between the six States, as all 32 teams in the section see action in 21 games between tomorrow and next Tuesday.

Up in Maine and Vermont the annual State series come to their conclusions. In Massachusetts Wesleyan has a chance to clinch the Little Three championship, Holy Cross is host to Mississippi from the deep South, and Boston College and Boston University meet in their annual clash. In Connecticut Yale goes up against the powerful Big Red team from Cornell.

In addition several of the "big" New England teams make forays outside the section. Dartmouth will play its third game with a member of the Big Three and will try to win over Princeton after losing to Yale and defeating Harvard. The Crimson journeys to Franklin Field to try to stop Frank Reagan and the Penn eleven. And Brown resumes relations with Army after a 43-year lapse.

In New Hampshire Northeastern will be closing out a season that is a distinct improvement over last year, and one which augurs well for next fall, as it faces St. Anselm's at Manchester. At Medford Tufts will be host to New Hampshire in what should prove to be one of the better small college games of the day.

Chance for Tie

In the State of Maine Series tomorrow Bowdoin has a chance to clinch a tie for the championship by defeating Maine at Brunswick, and the Polar Bears are favored to do it. Colby, the other college with a chance to tie, waits until Monday, Armistice Day, before playing Bates at Waterville. Both Bowdoin and Colby have won one game and have tied each other in championship games.

Wesleyan, which has already defeated Amherst in the Little Three series, will have its work cut out when it runs up against a favored, stronger Williams eleven at Williamstown. The Cardinal and Black, however, will have the incentive of trying to win the championship for the second year in a row and making it a parting present for Coach Jack Blott, who will resign from his duties at Middletown at the close of this season. On the other hand, should Williams win, it will be definitely favored to be the new champion for the Purple will be considered the choice over Amherst the following week end.

B. U.-B. C. Game

Boston, of course, will center its interest on the B. U.-B. C. game at Fenway Park, even though the boys from Newton are favored to annex their seventh straight victory. The Eagles' main trouble tomorrow will be to keep their thoughts on the game at hand instead of looking ahead to their all-important clash with Georgetown the following Saturday. So far, Coach Leahy has done an excellent job in keeping over-confidence away from the door, and there is no reason to assume that it will crop up tomorrow.

Quite a few of the assignments for New England teams are rather tough tomorrow. Harvard faces an all but hopeless task against Pennsylvania; Yale hardly has any right to be on the same football field with Cornell; Holy Cross has slipped from its lofty pinnacle of the past few seasons and finds itself the underdog against the Rebels of 'Ole Miss; and Northeastern will probably find it has too much on its hands in trying to carve out a victory over the Hawks of St. Anselm's.

Brown vs. Army

One of the best games from a New England standpoint should be the Brown-Army affair across the Hudson. Brown has been defeated in just one game this season (Colgate) and boasts two major victories in a row over Holy Cross and Yale. Army, considered a mediocre eleven earlier in the season, astounded the football world last Saturday when it held a highly regarded Notre Dame team to a 7-0 score.

Now the questions are: Can Brown continue on its victory road? Was Army good, or did Notre Dame merely have a bad day? If Notre Dame was good and Army really held them, will the West Pointers suffer a letdown? It all adds up to a good game in prospect, and if any team is to be picked, this corner is taking a ride on the Brown Bear.

Norwich Favored

The State of Vermont series comes to a conclusion with Norwich playing at Vermont and favored to take the title. The Cadets, with Walter Domina running wild, have already turned back Middlebury by a huge margin, but they may have a harder task with the Catamounts, who earlier in the season surprised by running up a 33-13 score over a good but small New Hampshire eleven.

Other games this week end find Springfield playing at City College of New York, Rhode Island visiting Connecticut in the season's finale for the Rams, Middlebury meeting a Coast Guard team that whipped Wesleyan 27-7 last week, Amherst facing Trinity, and Rensalaer visiting Worcester Tech.

Following is a list of games involving New England teams this week end:

Saturday, Nov. 9
Panzer at American International.
Boston College at Boston University.
Maine at Bowdoin.
Springfield at C. C. N. Y.
Rhode Island State at Connecticut.
Mississippi at Holy Cross.
Harvard at Penn.
Arnold at Lowell Textile.
Coast Guard at Middlebury.
Dartmouth at Princeton.
Northeastern at St. Anselm's.
Amherst at Trinity.
New Hampshire at Tufts.
Brown at Army.
Norwich at Vermont.
Wesleyan at Williams.
Rensalaer at Worcester Tech.
Cornell at Yale.

Sunday, Nov. 10
La Salle at Providence College.

Monday, Nov. 11
Colby at Bates.

Tuesday, Nov. 12
Massachusetts State at Coast Guard.

Early Basketball

COLORADO SPRINGS (AP)—A number of rural schools in El Paso county started their basketball seasons when other high schools were thinking about football. Most of these schools have outdoor courts and must finish the schedule before winter settles down.

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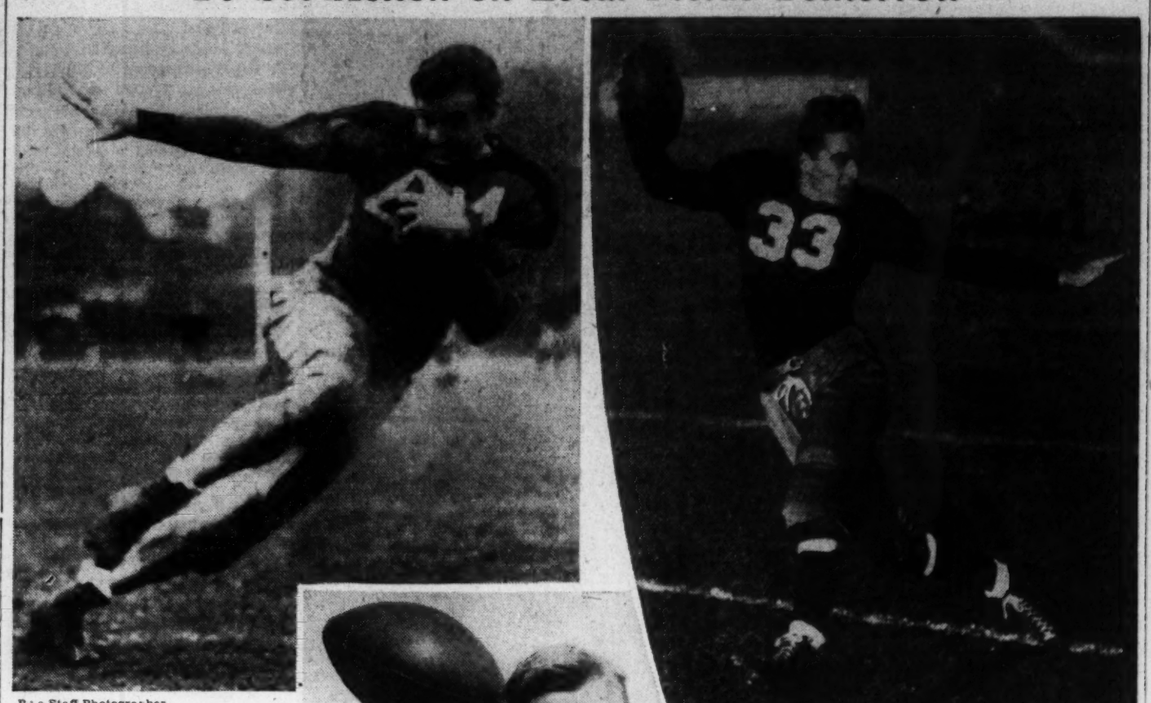

By a Staff Photographer
Upper left: Capt. Jack West of Tufts. Upper right: Jim Cassidy, Boston University. Lower right; Charlie O'Rourke, Boston College.

B. U. to Meet B. C. Team At Fenway Park

Probable Line-Ups

Boston College		Boston University
Woronicz (199)	le	le, Barry (176)
Manzo (215)	lt	lt, Valas (194)
J. Zabilski (192)	lg	lg, Borghesani (168)
Gladchuck (232)	c	c, Michaels (186)
Kerr (191)	rg	rg, Cremens (159)
Yauckoes (232)	rt	rt, Radulski (178)
Goodreault (184)	re	re, McDonald (175)
Toczylowski (180)	qb	qb, Connearney (179)
O'Rourke (158)	lhb	lhb, Thomas (155)
Maznicki (168)	rhb	rhb, Burnell (156)
Holovak (195)	fb	fb, Williams (188)

Referee—A. J. Barry (Princeton). Umpire—F. J. Murray (Georgetown). Linesman—J. R. Gilroy (Georgetown). Field Judge—A. K. Marsters (Dartmouth).
Place: Fenway Park.
Time: 2 p. m.

Boston College and Boston University will meet at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon with the Eagles from Newton heavily favored to annex their 15th victory in the past 20 years.

Despite the full wave of optimism on which the supporters of Boston College are riding, Coach Frank Leahy is taking no chances of an upset by the determined Terrier crew and plans to start his first-string eleven when the game begins at 2 p. m.

In addition, Leahy has announced that he will order the wraps taken off the Eagle passing attack, which means that Charlie O'Rourke, one of the nation's outstanding passers last year, will be given an opportunity to show what he can do via the air route for the first time since the Temple game.

B. U. Injuries

Despite the number of injuries which have hit Coach Pat Hanley's squad this season, the Terriers are expected to put up one of their stiffest battles of the season, for against the Eagles they always play an inspired brand of football.

This game will be the major attraction in Boston tomorrow, and will be the 17th in the series which dates from 1920. Boston University's best records were in 1936 and '37 when the Terriers first held the Eagles to a scoreless tie and then defeated them 13-6. Both of these game, incidentally, were played during Coach Hanley's regime.

Eagle Line-Up

The Eagle line-up which will await the opening whistle will see Henry Woronicz and Gene Goodreault at end, Joe Manzo and John Yauchoes at tackle, Joe Zabilski and George Kerr at guard, Chet Gladchuck at center, and Henry Toczylowski, Charles O'Rourke, Frank Maznicki, and Mike Holovak in the backfield.

For Boston University the line-up will read Bill Barry and Capt. Jim McDonald at end, Ray Valas and George Radulski at tackle, Olindo Borghesani and Charlie Cremens at guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Bobo Connearney, Charlie Thomas, Frank Provinzano and Walter Williams in the backfield.

Dr. Gates at Denver in '41

DENVER (AP)—Dr. Caleb Frank Gates, Jr., who becomes chancellor of Denver University in 1941, was a first string tackle and star hammer tosser at Princeton.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Feature Open Game

Stringing along with the old theory that a strong offense is the best defense, Manager Art Ross says his Bruins will play a wide-open style of hockey this winter—good news to Garden fans, but bad news for opposing clubs. The locals have the skaters and sharp shooters to keep any rival goalie busy for 60 minutes, and, of course, there never can be enough action to please the customer.

* * *

The Bruins practiced at the Arena this noon for more than an hour and will do likewise tomorrow. The Sunday afternoon exhibition with Olympics will begin at three o'clock. The admission price is a mere 50 cents, with all seats unreserved. On Tuesday, the Chicago Black Hawks visit the Garden for the first N. H. L. battle of the winter here.

* * *

The announcement out of Chicago that Phil Wrigley would like to find an executive to succeed himself as president of the Cubs, reminds us that Bob Quinn once could have moved into Wrigley Field as front office boss, but passed up the opportunity in favor of Boston. Critics are now wondering if Bob might be lured to the Windy City, in the event that new interests step in and take control of the Bees.

The elder Quinn could probably do better financially in the Wrigley organization, but the fact that his home is here and his son John has an active connection with the Bees, would no doubt influence Bob should he again be approached by the Cub owner.

* * *

Briefs . . . More than 100 boys will compete in the annual football field day of the Boston Park Department tomorrow morning at Fens Stadium. . . . Punting, place kicking and forward passing competitions will begin at 10 o'clock for youngsters in B and C classes. . . . Billy Mullen, as usual, will be in charge. . . . The 1940 home run total of 888 was a record for the American League. . . . The previous 864 high was set in 1938. . . . There were 29 four-baggers with the bases full and Jimmy Foxx contributed three of them.

* * *

When the University of New Hampshire football squad visits Tufts tomorrow, six members of the Wildcat outfit will be former Massachusetts high school stars. . . . The "local" list includes Ed Mackel, Danvers, right end; Ed Gould, Amesbury, right guard; Al Sakoian, Arlington, right tackle; Steve Lampson, Ipswich, left end; Win MacDonald, Waltham, left halfback, and Charlie Judd, Everett, fullback. . . . Frank Leahy and Jack Hagerty, the rival coaches, will be guest speakers at the Boston College Club of Cambridge gathering on Nov. 15, the eve of the B. C.-Georgetown grid game. . . . Fall crew practice will officially end tomorrow on the Charles River, when Boston University varsity and freshman crews will race. . . . During the months ahead Coach Jim Manning will direct the varsity through 25 minutes of rowing machine practice daily.

Crowd Expected For Tufts Game With Wildcats

Probable Line-ups

New Hampshire		Tufts
Lampson (149)	le	re (163), Hosmer
Flaherty (186)	lt	rt (188), Bournazos
Martin (199)	lg	rg (174), Lorett
Burtt (183)	c	c (172) Richardson
Gould (175)	rg	lg (175), Rowell
Sakoian (180)	rt	lt (172), Mernick
Mackel (180)	re	le (160), Hanabury
Begin (171)	qb	qb (171), Rutter
MacDonald (170)	lhb	rhb (160), West
Davis (187)	rhb	lhb (180) Harrison
Judd (185)	fb	fb (174), Patterson

Referee—J. A. Cronin Boston University; Head Linesman—F. W. Lewis, Lafayette; Umpire—H. A. Wiper, Ohio State; Field Judge—J. E. Sullivan, Holy Cross.
Place: Medford Oval.
Time: 2 p. m.

One of the largest crowds of the season is expected to jam the Medford Oval tomorrow afternoon to see Tufts and the University of New Hampshire meet on the gridiron. A Homecoming Day for the Tufts alumni is expected to bring approximately 7,500 spectators to the game.

In what may turn out to be one of the better small college games of the day, Tufts is ruling a slight favorite over its rival from Durham. Both teams posess identical records, each having recorded three wins and three losses.

The Jumbos are expected to be stronger against New Hampshire tomorrow than they were against Northeastern last week because of the return of the injured Elwood Richardson to center. This means that the husky George Bournazos can return to his regular tackle position on the right side of the line in place of Rowell, who will shift over to guard. The only one missing from the Tufts line-up as compared to last Saturday will be Dave Pittman at guard.

The rest of the Jumbo starters will include Mark Hanabury and Hump Hosmer at end, Gorge Mernick at tackle, Burch Lorett at guard, and Bob Rutter, Capt. Jack West, Art Harrison and Bob Patterson in the backfield. For a time this week there was a question in Coach Lew Manly's mind whether or not to use Bob Bissett in place of Patterson, but the latter's edge in running won him the spot.

New Hampshire will bring a team to Medford composed of an all-sophomore backfield and a sophomore-senior line. A late shift by Coach George Sauer forced every junior out of the line-up and brought Charlie Judd back as a starter at fuliback. A newcomer to the starting ranks will be Al Sakoian of Arlington at right tackle. He replaces Ed Bove of Barre, Vt., who will miss the opening whistle for the first time this year.

The rest of the line-up will find Lamson and Mackel at end, Flaherty at tackle, Martin and Burtt at guard, Gould at center, and Begin, MacDonald, and Davis in the backfield.

The game will start at 2 p. m.

Ten Crimson Harriers Go To New York

With three triumphs in four starts this fall, Harvard's varsity cross-country team moves confidently into tomorrow's Heptagonal meet at Van Cortlandt Park. Coach Jaakko Mikkola went over to New York today, accompanied by a squad which includes seven regulars and three alternates.

In the group are Langdon Burwell, Bob McLoughlin, Kay Rogers, Joe Scott, Ed Cook, John Sopka and Bob Jay, who figure to be the Crimson starters; Bob Nichols, Mal MacKenzie and Bob Burns, the alternates. As McLoughlin is hampered by a slight leg injury, Nichols may get into the race.

The Crimson harriers have dual meet victories over Boston University, 15 to 49, and over Holy Cross by 20 to 41. In a triangular test with Dartmouth and New Hampshire, the Cambridge squad emerged with 27 points, to 55 for the Big Green and 61 for the Wildcats. Mikkola's only defeat came last Friday when he tangled with Princeton and Yale. With points scored on a dual meet basis, the final tabulation was Princeton 26 to 29 over Harvard, and the Crimson 27 to 29 over the Eli. The Tigers also took Yale by a 26-to-29 margin.

This will be the second annual championship run of the Heptagonal Games Association. Colleges entered, along with Harvard, are Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Yale. When the teams line up for the start of the five-mile grind, the Tigers will be slight favorites, being Big Three champions. Cornell and Harvard finished in a first-place tie last year and therefore each holds a leg on the Junius T. Auerbach Memorial Trophy.

The battle for the individual crown, won last fall by Emery Wingerter, is wide open. The Cornell star has graduated. Favorites include Langdon Burwell, who is captain of the Crimson; Sid Bull of Dartmouth, Roulon Kipp of Princeton, and Arthur Schmid and J. L. Ayer of Cornell. The race gets under way at 10:30 in the morning.

Portsmouth Yard Housing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a contract estimated to cost $1,944,065 for 600 housing units for the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard to J. Slotnik Company, Boston. The work is to be completed in 360 days. The houses will be erected in the vicinity of Kittery, Maine.

Miners 7, Sea Gulls 4

TIMMINS, Ont., Nov. 8 (CP)—McIntyre Miners took the lead in the first four minutes of play and went on to a 7-4 victory over Atlantic City Sea Gulls in an exhibition hockey match here. It was the first game of the season for both teams.

Grid Selection Expert Tosses Coin on Big Game

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Taking another try at the football guessing game with no money refunded cheerfully or otherwise.

Minnesota-Michigan: Might decide the Western Conference title in this one, particularly if Minnesota wins. No unbeaten team in the land has waded through quite such a schedule as the Gophers. They must hold Tommy Harmon within reasonable bounds to get by undefeated Michigan which in turn will have to keep sharp watch on Bruce Smith and George Franck. By the toss of a coin, Minnesota.

Southern Methodist-Texas A. and M.: The Mustangs are plenty tough and might break Texas A. and M.'s long string but this corner prefers to string along with the Aggies.

Stanford-Washington: This thing gets worse the longer it goes. Stanford's unbeaten, and Washington would be too, except for the opening game with powerful Minnesota. Maybe this is where the Indians get off but we'll tag along with Stanford to the bitter end.

Cornell-Yale: Should be batting practice for the Big Red. Cornell.

Fordham-Purdue: The Boilermakers are unfortunate and Mike Byelene may not be in shape for much service, influencing this vote for Fordham.

Columbia-Wisconsin: What do you do in a case like this? Can't tell what Wisconsin is going to do next. In a deep fog, Wisconsin.

Navy-Notre Dame: Navy's strong but the Tars can't seem to make their power pay off. Taking Notre Dame on the theory the Irish can't be as bad as they looked last week.

Alabama-Tulane: It's just as risky now to pick against Tulane as it was to pick the Green Wave earlier in the season. This looks like a real tussle. Out of the hat, Alabama.

Penn-Harvard: The Crimson seems to be on the upgrade but Penn must be the choice.

Princeton-Dartmouth: Taking Princeton despite the Tigers' lack of a running attack.

Army-Brown: Very tough to figure. The Cadets hardly can be counted on to hit the same peak they did for Notre Dame. A doubtful vote for Army.

Holy Cross-Mississippi: Doesn't seem to be much hope for Holy Cross here. Mississippi.

Manhattan-Marquette: Taking Manhattan.

Northwestern-Illinois: Looks safe for Northwestern.

Nebraska-Iowa: Nebraska is really tough and gets this vote.

Detroit-Texas Christian: Each lost to Tulsa by a touchdown which is no help to this guesser. By the coin, Detroit.

Indiana-Michigan State: An extremely shaky vote for Michigan State.

Auburn-Clemson: And one of the same kind for Auburn.

Florida-Georgia: The Bulldogs are moving along. Georgia.

Kentucky-Georgia Tech: Tech seems to have collapsed. Kentucky.

Louisiana State-Mississippi State: Stringing along with the Mississippians.

Furman-Virginia Tech: Two surprise teams collide. In a complete dither, Furman.

Richmond-North Carolina: North Carolina, handily.

Duke-Davidson: Shouldn't be any worries for Duke.

North Carolina State-Wake Forest: Like Wake Forest.

South Carolina-Kansas State: No basis for comparison, but a guess on Al Grygo and South Carolina.

Virginia-Washington & Lee: Virginia mislaid its scoring punch somewhere. But, just to be stubborn, Virginia.

Kansas-Oklahoma: Should be easy for Oklahoma.

Colorado-Missouri: Taking Missouri.

Tulsa-Catholic: Could be close, but taking Tulsa.

Texas-Baylor: Anything can happen in this conference. Still Texas.

Arkansas-Rice: Another one of the same ilk. Arkansas.

Southern California-California: Plenty close but Southern California should be thoroughly rested and gets the nod here.

Oregon-U. C. L. A.: After losing six straight by a touchdown or less, U. C. L. A., finally should win one.

Oregon State-Washington State: Close enough. Oregon State.

Maryland-Georgetown: Should be no risk for unbeaten Georgetown.

Pitt-Carnegie: After three weeks rest, Pitt should take this one.

Rutgers-Lafayette: Lafayette's undefeated record endangered. Still, Lafayette.

Syracuse-Penn State: The Nittany Lions' great forward wall should be decisive. Penn State.

Temple-Villanova: The coin says Villanova.

New York University-Franklin & Marshall: N. Y. U. might break its losing streak here but it's doubtful. F. and M.

Also: Boston College over Boston University; Iowa State over Drake; Vanderbilt over Sewanee; Tennessee over Southwestern (Tennessee); William & Mary over Randolph Macon; Washington University over Virginia Military; Utah over Wyoming; Denver over Brigham Young; Colorado State over Utah State; George Washington over Bucknell; Williams over Wesleyan.

Penn Ready For Harvard With Offense

Probable Line-Up

Harvard		Pennsylvania
MacKinney (190)	le	re, Warner (182)
Elser (200)	lt	rt, Yard (197)
Peabody (188)	lg	rg, Brechka (175)
Ayres (200)	c	c, Frick (210)
Pfister (205)	rg	lg, Mendelson (172)
Gardiner (200)	rt	lt, Engler (225)
Koufman (185)	re	le, Kuczynski (194)
Heiden (180)	qb	qb, Davis (195)
Spreyer (189)	lh	rh, Dutcher (200)
Lee (172)	rh	lh, Reagan (185)
Brown (175)	fb	fb, Allen (195)

Officials
Referee—W. H. Friesell, Princeton.
Umpire—G. R. Holstrom, Muhlenberg.
Head Linesman—G. R. Macdonald, Lehigh.
Field Judge—George Vergara, Notre Dame.
Time of Game—2 p. m.
Place—Franklin Field, Philadelphia

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8—Some 30,000 or more, depending upon weather conditions, are expected to view the 24th Harvard-Pennsylvania football clash here in Franklin Field tomorrow afternoon. Although the locals are heavily favored to win, Harvard is hopeful of making a better showing against Penn than did Yale.

In facing Harvard tomorrow, Penn will have met all members of the so-called "Big Three," having defeated Yale 50-7, and Princeton, 46-28. While neither Yale nor Princeton could stop the Quaker offense, both managed to score. Tomorrow the Crimson grid forces are more hopeful of holding Penn down than to do much in the way of scoring.

This marks the third visit of a Harvard varsity football team to Penn, the first took place in 1905 and the second in 1927. The Harvard Club of Philadelphia is a hum of activity and alumni from points near Philadelphia and as far away as New York are planning to see the game.

The Crimson eleven is staying at the Manufacturers' Country Club tonight. The squad viewed Franklin Field this afternoon, but did not practice. The team will take the midnight train home from New York after the game.

Capt. Joe Gardella accompanied the team but will not play. MacKinney is expected to be set and his long, left-footed boots are being counted on to help keep Penn away from the Harvard goal line. Sheldon Dietz, second-string center, is not ready for action, but might be called in emergency. All other members are fit and ready to go.

The local Penn eleven will show Harvard more good backs in tomorrow's game than the Crimson has seen since the game with Cornell last year. The locals have four fullbacks, and Tony Chizmadia, who tore holes in the Crimson line last year, rates fourth today. In Francis Reagan, the Quakers boast one of the best triple threats in the East. Little Johnny Welsh and big John Dutcher raise havoc with opponents, whichever starts the game.

Bill Brown or Mort Waldstein will play the fullback post vacated by Captain Gardella. It is probable that Brown will be selected to start since he is the more experienced of the two. And in big-game tension, experience is a valuable asset.

Coach George Munger is taking no chances with this Harvard team. He knows the Crimson has not been impressive at any time this season, but he has scouted the five- and six-man-line defenses employed by Coach Harlow and has had his Penn players operating against it all week.

If Harvard, a decidedly inferior team regarding season record and material, should hold the powerful Penn eleven to a close score it will be a significant triumph for those advocates against the present trend of intricate, baffling defensive football.

Hawks Favored For Third Win Over Huskies

Probable Line-Ups

Northeastern		St. Anselm's
Reilly, le (162)		(175) re, Tidik
Williams, lt (193)		(200) rt, White
Erickson, lg (178)		(184) rg, Buckley
Grey, c (195)		(180) c, O'Connor
Abend, rg (175)		(181) lg, Frechette
Handler, rt (200)		(190) lt, Surrette
Macfarland, re (168)	(180)	le, Bondelevitch
Tubbs, lhb (165)		(170) qb, Boule
Sheridan, rhb (175)		(165) lhb, Sikorsky
Berry, qb (179)		(175) rhb, Gorman
Dias, fb (185)		(174) fb, Duca

Place: Manchester, N. H.
Time: 2 p. m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 8—The Hawks of St. Anselm highly favored to score their third straight victory over Northeastern University here tomorrow. It will be the last game of the season for the Huskies, who have victories over Springfield and Bates to their credit.

Coach Cleo O'Donnell will start his regular line-up with Capt. Ed Boule of Worcester as the featured performer. Stan Sikorsky of Hudson, Bob Graham of Manchester, and Joe Duka of Marlboro will supplement Boule in the backfield.

Two Northeastern regulars will be winding up their college careers here tomorrow. Capt. Dean Williams at tackle and Charlie Abend at guard will be bowing out for the Boston team.

The Hawks are prepared for a stunning running attack from the Huskies with Sophomore Joe Dias, Veteran Ronnie Tubbs, and Ed Barry listed as chief threats. The Huskies in turn are worried about St. Anselm's passing attack and the open field brilliance of Dale O'Connell, the Nashua boy who gained such favorable attention by his showing against Boston College.

Coach Jimmy Dunn will bring his entire Northeastern squad here tomorrow. The Northeastern band will accompany the team.

Cornell Pace-Setter for Definite Swing to Offense as Against 1939 Tendencies

Crimson Tide of Alabama Leads in Total Defense

SEATTLE, Nov. 8 (AP)—The printers probably have made a standing head of it by now—"Cornell Again Leads Nation as Gridiron Ground Gainer"—so for a new angle we may add that Cornell also is the pace-setter for a definite swing to offense as against 1939's defensive tendencies.

New figures of the American Football Statistical Bureau, compared with the bureau's 1939 records, show:

1.—That 15 teams this year have averaged 300 yards or better per game from rushing and passing, compared to only three teams with that average at this time in 1939.

2.—That 15 teams this week have gained 222.5 yards average per game running, compared to only four teams at this stage last year.

3.—And that 15 teams have gained 113.2 yards per game or better via the forward pass, compared to only seven last year.

So the fans who clamored for more offense in football are getting it.

Best Passing Unit

As for the Cornells, they lead in total offense—gains both rushing and passing — for the fourth straight week, and are the nation's best forward passing unit for the fifth straight week.

The Big Red, in five games and 315 plays, has made 953 yards rushing and 1,192 passing for a total of 2,145 yards or an average of 429 yards per game—the highest midseason average recorded by the bureau in its four-year history.

Much of the statistical showing is attributed to Halfback Hal McCullough whose aerial shots have kept the Cayugans in the forefront of passing teams. He has accounted for 805 yards, getting 141 of them on the ground and 664 in the air by completing 31 of 44 passes for a .705 completion percentage. His passes have averaged 15.09 yards.

Average 78.5 Yards Per Game

Another team that goes in for red—the Crimson Tide of Alabama—holds leadership in total defense, holding enemy passes and ground thrusts to an average of 78.5 yards per game.

Texas A. & M., the nation's 1939 defensive giant, retained first position in the defense against rushing department, holding the foe to 30.8 yards per game. Utah State's anti-aircraft kept enemy overhead attacks to 19.4 per game. Texas Mines, paced by Owen Price, kept first place for the fourth straight week as the best punting team, with a 42.94 average. Price's average for 26 punts is 48.15.

The leaders:

Total offense—Following Cornell are Lafayette, 348.8 yards average per game; Navy 343.3; Boston College 335.7; Mississippi State 332.8; Arizona 332.2; Detroit 331; Texas Tech 315.6; Michigan 314.8; Penn State 313.2.

Rushing offense—Lafayette 318.7; Boston College 269.7; Michigan 260.6; Brown 258.8; Mississippi State 258.

Forward pass offense—Cornell 238.4; Texas Mines 145.9; Marquette 145.8; Princeton 139; Texas 135.2.

Total defense—Alabama 78.6 yards per game yielded opposing ground and air offenses; Navy 79.2; Mississippi State 93.8; Penn State 99.8; Boston College 105.7; Georgia 111; San Jose State 117; Santa Clara 118; Michigan 120; Tennessee 129.

Rushing defense—Texas A. & M. 30.8; Alabama 37.8; Penn State 38.8; Mississippi 39; Arizona 42.8.

Pass defense—Utah State 19.4; Fordham 26.2; Navy 31.7; Denver 35.8; West Virginia 39.8.

Punting—Texas Mines 42.94; Oklahoma 42.10; Auburn 42.06; Holy Cross 41.80; Kentucky 41.70.

Minnesota Co-Captains

When the Minnesota Gophers tangle with gridiron opponents this season the office of captain is shared by these two huskies, left to right: Bob Bjorklund, 6ft. 3in. center weighing 215 pounds, and Bill Johnson, 6ft. 2in. and weighing 192.

Gophers' Tackle Weakness May Give Michigan the Game

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The failure on the part of Northwestern to make good on one of two chances they had to kick the point after touchdown has cost them a chance at the championship of the Big Nine. Minnesota did make good on one and thereby took the lead for the conference. Of course the Gophers still have to get by Saturday, when they take on Michigan, with the indispensable man, Tom Harmon.

They can thank Joe Mernick, substitute halfback, for their present opportunity because this young man kicked the ball directly between the uprights and won the game. It wasn't a question of that "iron man" line of Northwestern not holding, but a matter of the aiming of the kick. Many coaches do not take the necessary time to drill players on this play.

Seldom Miss Points

Michigan seldom misses that extra point because Mr. Yost and those who have followed have drilled on that one play for many hours. Michigan has won many victories by this one-point margin.

Michigan took a rest last Saturday and this very fact has caused some to pick Minnesota as the victor when they both meet this week end. These people have a theory that the rhythm of the team has been broken so they will not play at their best. Others believe that this breathing spell has come just at the right time to relieve the drudgery that is felt in properly preparing for games week after week. Just at this stage the boys get a little "fed up." And so we believe the hard pressed Gophers will not be able to stem the Harmon tide and the Westfall surge.

Tackle Weakness

The weakness of Minnesota is in their tackles, which is the very spot Michigan likes best to throw its plays. With some of the line and Evashevski to clear the way, that is a very bad place for the Gophers to have a weakness. Please don't lose sight of the fact that Al Wistert, the brilliant sophomore tackle, will be playing one of the tackles for Michigan, which is evidence of the "going over" the Minnesota tackles will receive. Ohio and Northwestern have found this the best road to take in their progress toward the goal so why shouldn't the boys from Ann Arbor?

There has been some discussion about the loss of Captain Evashevski but don't let that weigh too much in doping out the winner because this young man, Ciethaml, who is his understudy, can do a most respectable job. By the way, Ciethaml went up to Ann Arbor as a center and has ended up as a quarterback and is sticking there in the face of the fact that Crisler could stand more help at the center spot. And so we say it is Michigan tomorrow.

Just to start you looking ahead, who would you pick for the All-Star spots for a team in the mid-West? We have looked over the list and are frank to say that the job is not going to be an easy matter this year. There are at least four boys to fit in each of the places and you won't go far wrong whichever one you pick. There is one player, or possibly two, that really is a "must" and those are the reasons Michigan should come through to a championship. One is Tom Harmon and the other is Al "Whitey" Wistert. Beyond those two names there are none that stand out as certain. This condition is certainly evidence of the fine grade of football being turned out by the schools in this territory.

* * *

Last spring the wreckers tore down Patten Gym on Northwestern's campus to make way for the new Northwestern Technological Institute. All summer the builders have been working to put up a new gymnasium at Sheridan Road and Lincoln, to cost $425,000. Last Saturday the alumni gathered at the ceremony of dedication to hear President Snyder and a host of notables praise the achievements of the school and to view the new structure. It provides for more athletic activities than old Patten Gym did with one very big exception.

There is not room in the new building for collegiate basketball contests, making it necessary for this season to play at Evanston High School. The authorities hope that before another season rolls around they will find means for a fieldhouse like most of the other schools in the Big Nine.

Minors Hope To Cut Down Tax on Sales

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The chief fight that is likely to be waged in the convention of the minor leagues at Atlanta, Ga., next month will be over the reserve fund that the National Association has accumulated over the husbandry of Judge William G. Bramham.

Baseball men say that the fund now amounts to about $300,000 and at least two amendments seeking to slice it will be offered on the floor. One of these will propose that the tax on sales of players which is levied for the benefit of Bramham's central office be cut from two per cent to one per cent. The other will come out openly for reducing the present pool by distributing part of it back to the clubs that are members of the Association.

No effort to pass any legislation for farm systems such as was attempted at Cincinnati last year is in sight.

The major-minor league agreement expires in 1942 and work on a new one will be started in committee at Atlanta.

* * *

The experiment of the Brooklyn Dodgers in selling "strip tickets" may give the club $100,000 in its till before the season ever opens. The Dodgers have offered to reserve the same seat for opening day two holidays and all night games for any fans that wish, and let the Flatbush fans pay in installments. They're reported going fast—for Christmas presents.

Larry MacPhail's three-year contract, incidentally, was extended by the board of directors last month. They gave him a three-year lease when he took charge and have extended it every year since.

* * *

Pitcher Kirby Higbe might get excited about the value of $150,000 President Gerry Nugent of the Phillies has publicly placed on him in trade talks, but it won't do him any good in 1941 salary negotiations because he is already signed.

Outfielders Joe Marty and Danny Litwhiler, the rookie hitting sensation of the National League's closing days, also are under contract to the Phils for next year.

The Boston Red Sox signed Dom Di Maggio, Lou Finney and Jim Tabor and Washington pocketed Sid Hudson and Walter Masterson's signatures at the end of the season.

Three Jims

AUBURN, Ala.—Three of Auburn's cross-country team of six this season answer to the name of Jim. The Tigers with Jim cognomens are James Robinson, James or Jack Cagle and James Holley.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Doormats of National League

Gerry Nugent's announcement through press channels that Kirby Higbe is on the trading block for a flat $150,000 figure, may be nothing more than a "feeler," prior to the annual major league meetings in Chicago. But if the Phillie prexy is serious in saying that he must sell his stylish right-hander to balance the cash box, it is time the National League made an earnest effort to help this lowly Philadelphia brother.

A couple of years ago, when the Browns were in danger of sinking below the surface of the earth, the American League rallied fresh support. From various directions, George McQuinn, Don Heffner, Walt Judnich, Ray Radcliff, Joe Glenn, Roxie Lawson and Elden Auker were railroaded into St. Louis.

Browns Improved

The Browns have not won any pennants since, but their improvement has helped balance the entire circuit. They no longer are push-overs for first division clubs. Next year Fred Haney will be more of a nuisance. But if the Phillies are forced to throw fellows like Higbe and Mulcahy to the richer clubs, they never will cease to be the doormats of the National League.

Incidentally, while the World Series was in progress, Higbe and Mulcahy were much discussed young men. At the time, both were rumored en route to greener pastures, and their relative merits were discussed among writers and officials. It was generally conceded that Higbe is a better pitcher than his more experienced team mate, and getting smarter with each trip to the rubber.

Durocher Speaks

Said Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers: "There aren't many pitchers in our league faster than Higbe. He can pour that ball through there and make you like it. If he's ahead of you on the count, and blows that ball at you without caring much whether it's a strike or not, you're sunk if he gets it over, because it jumps.

You might foul it, but you'd better start swinging when that foot goes up."

Higbe or Mulcahy, if planted anywhere in the upper half of the league before next spring, would be key men in the next pennant race. Either one probably could win the flag for the Dodgers, Cardinals or Pirates. And if Bill McKechnie ever made the deal, the Reds would walk away with the marathon.

Phils Not Alone

As a matter of fact, the Phillies are not alone in their plight. The Bees are riding on the same raft. Unless the club passes from the financial hands of Charles F. Adams, who is unpopular in the Landis office because of his horse track connections, Bob Quinn will be forced to sell Eddie Miller or some other key player to take care of the bills. Bob has listened to offers for Miller, Rowell, Ross and Errickson since the close of the 1940 race, but is waiting and hoping that fresh cash will lift his outfit above the table before the December meetings.

Breaking up the Bees for financial reasons is even more heartbreaking than the Phillie case. The Phils cannot get anywhere in the flag race without replacements in several spots. But the Bees can. Casey Stengel, if he can keep it intact, has one of the clubs of the future. The wise-cracking Californian is definitely on the upgrade and it would be nothing short of a crime if he had to sit by and watch a fellow like Miller, or Rowell, or Ross change to an enemy uniform.

Wrigley Wants New President For Chicago Cubs

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Philip K. Wrigley, confessing he started to learn the baseball business too late, wants someone to take his job as President of the Chicago Cubs.

The club owner disclosed yesterday that he had offered the Presidency to Charles (Boots) Weber, and that Weber had declined.

Weber, business manager of the Cubs, announced recently he was resigning to retire from baseball. Wrigley said he would relinquish the presidency immediately if Weber would take the job.

"I've never been a baseball man primarily, and I think it's a little late in life for me to expect to master the business," Wrigley said.

Owner Wrigley assumed responsibility for the Cubs' poor showing last season, and said that he wasn't blaming Manager Leo (Gabby) Hartnett.

"I've come to the conclusion that I'm the fly in the ointment to start with," Wrigley commented. "I'm not a baseball man. Maybe I've been thinking the wrong way in the things I've tried to do."

Although Wrigley previously had announced that Manager Hartnett was in line for another contract, the club owner said yesterday that the manager's status hinged on developments in the front office.

"I don't propose to turn over to the new organization, whatever it might be, old tools," Wrigley said. "It would be up to the new men to map their own course and naturally, the matter of retaining Leo would be in their hands."

Jorgens to White Sox

CHICAGO (AP)—Signing of Orville Jorgens, younger brother of Arndt Jorgens, veteran reserve catcher with the New York Yankees, is announced by the Chicago White Sox.

Quite a Mistake

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8 (AP)—Somebody, said George P. Marshall, President of the Washington Redskins, has made a slight mistake—by about $1,000,000.

Commenting on the report that he'd offered $1,000,000 for the New York football Giants, the Redskin owner said:

"That's a mighty fine compliment, but I do have a football team and don't have a million dollars."

Grid Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill. — Bradley Tech football teams have established substantially better than a .700 20-year average during the regime of Coach Robertson, in spite of the fact that Bradley has met one or more Big Ten teams every year but one for 14 years and that the Braves have always played an unusually tough schedule, in and out of the conference.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 7

National League

New York Americans 1, Chicago 0.

American League

Pittsburgh 3, Hershey 2.

Tonight's Schedule

No games scheduled.

Snavely Employs Movies And Letters in Training

[Editor's note: Unbeaten through two seasons, Cornell, coached by Carl Snavely, today is one of the top football teams of the country. The reason: star material and a star coach. Many experts rank Snavely as the best coach in the land. The following is the second of two articles presenting a word picture of the coach and his methods.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—To get a complete picture of the thorough going organization which Carl Snavely has brought to football coaching at Cornell it is as important to see this slim, slightly gray-haired man with the piercing blue eyes at work off the field as it is on.

Having played a game on Saturday, his players the next day go to "school"—a session in which the coaches review with them the previous day's game and the more obvious faults which cropped up.

That is only the beginning.

Sunday night, and from then on for most of the week whenever they have any spare time, Snavely and his staff go over the movies of that game.

Wear White Jerseys

The movies, incidentally, are the reason why the "Big Red" isn't red any more. Except for such rare instances as the Ohio State game, in which the Buckeyes crossed him up by bringing East only their white jerseys, Cornell wears white. It shows up better in the pictures.

From the study of those movies, Snavely drafts his squad letters. These are something unique, unlike anything we've ever seen before.

They show, too, that Snavely is far more outspoken with his players than with the press, which has painted him as a charter member of the crying towel club, as cold and hard to approach.

He is shy, he probably feels coaching a team is his business and no one else's.

Friendship

His players not only have great respect for him but also great friendship, and they say that out of season he's just as easy to get along with as the next man.

But to return to his outspokenness to the squad—before the Ohio State game he was openly pessimistic whenever asked how he thought his team would go. In the squad letter that week, however, appears this flat statement:

"Frankly, I believe we will win the game—but win or lose it is not a matter of life or death, and if we play a creditable game I will be satisfied and all sensible Cornellians the world over will be satisfied."

Survey Of Defense

His squad letters during the season—they continue at less regular intervals throughout the calendar year—usually begin with generalities and about the game just past and the game to come. Then they get down to a survey of defense in the previous game, as of the 33-6 victory over Syracuse:

"By the time I was halfway through the pictures I felt that my Sunday lecture was, if anything, too complimentary."

Having disposed of the team performance on defense, Snavely then attacks the problem man-for-man, eminently fair in his dealings with the boys by letter as he is on the field.

"Played Too Deep"

Examples:

"Landsberg — You played too deep, especially when the opponents got down close to our goal line. . . . In general, however, your work was above average.

"McCullough—You were rather slow to get up to the line of scrimmage on a couple of end runs, but when you did come up you came up in good position and met the plays well."

And such detailed criticisms as:

"Dunbar—high against third down, 1 yard to gain, punt formation.

"Hipolit—Why did you let the blockers take you off your feet (on that lateral pass to your side)?

"Matuszczak—On one Syracuse line buck on which they made a first down, after you diagnosed the play you moved into the line at half speed to meet it and as you met the runner you turned your head away from him, with the result that he pivoted away from you and made his distance."

When Snavely, talking into his dictaphone for as much as seven long, single-spaced sheets to a letter, gets through with the defense he pays the same detailed attention to the Cornell offense.

The man lives football.

"On the Hill"

In his pleasant white house off the Cornell campus "on the hill," where he lives with Mrs. Snavely, who knows almost as much about the team as he does, young Carl, himself a footballer, and Barnaby, their handsome black shepherd dog, he has a separate entrance from the street.

Here Snavely has his movie projector and his dictaphone. Here he usually has conferences on Thursday nights with one or more of his quarterbacks. Here he sees newspapermen. The Ithaca writers have dropped by as late as 1 a. m. to find Snavely still hard at work.

In the summer months he spends much of his time at coaching schools. From these he sends other squad letters—instructions to the boys on how to keep fit (they also get written advice from Trainer Kavanagh) and new theories of play which he has heard from his colleagues. Some of them include examinations on tactical problems, with the answers in the coach's subsequent letter.

Rated One of the Best

Snavely is not an easy man to know, but those close to him are for him. His fellow-coaches don't hesitate to rate him one of the best, and Mose Simms, of St. Mary's of Texas, where Snavely was dean of a coaching school last summer, calls him the best and adds:

"Compared with that guy, I'm just blowing up footballs and sitting on the bench."

As for his players, perhaps, Hal McCullough's comment expresses it best. After Cornell's surprise victory over Ohio State a year ago, the boys were coming back from Columbus, and someone asked McCullough what he'd thought of the game.

"Boy, what material," said Snavely's triple-threat back. "What the coach could do with material like that!"

What Snavely will do next year, with the material he has then, may be something else again, for graduation will cost him 18 of his first 22 men, including all 11 starters against Ohio State. Of the players who have seen comparatively extensive duty, he'll get back Bufalino and Ken Stofer in the backfield, Kenkins at end and Pete Wolff at guard.

But they say there are some good boys coming up from the freshman team. With those, and his remarkable skill for making misfits into 60-minute men, Snavely and his assistants may carry on into 1941 the unbeaten streak which should stand at 19 after Cornell plays Penn Nov. 23.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chilian Army won low-score international jumping competition at National Horse Show. Pittsburgh dropped football relations with Duquesne.

Three Years Ago

Joe Medwick, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder, voted National League's most valuable player for 1937 by Baseball Writers' Association.

Five Years Ago

Notre Dame, playing without Andy Pilney, lost to Northwestern, 14-7, after six straight victories, leaving only 10 teams unbeaten and untied.

Amerks Spoil Chicago Debut On Home Rink

National Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	0	4	2	2
Rangers	1	0	0	4	1	2
Americans	1	0	1	3	4	2
Boston	0	1	0	1	1	1
Canadiens	0	1	0	1	1	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0
Toronto	0	0	1	1	4	0

Result Nov. 7

Americans 1, Chicago 0.

By the Associated Press

Whatever else may be said about the new hockey season, one fact is apparent—the fans have as much zest for the game as ever.

Politics, war, weather and competition with other sports have proved no hindrances whatsoever to the getaway of the new season as evidenced by the record turnout of 15,211 fans at the Chicago Stadium last night when the Black Hawks made their debut with a 1-0 defeat by the New York Americans.

The attendance was approximately 500 above the Chicago opening night record set last year, but it was no isolated instance of the fans' interest in the game.

When the New York Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs inaugurated the season at Toronto last Saturday night they drew 12,805 spectators. On Sunday night in Montreal a throng of 11,780, the biggest crowd in some six years, saw the Canadiens and Boston Bruins get started while another 7,000 Detroit fans turned out to see the Red Wings flutter away against the Amerks.

Last night's encounter at Chicago failed to measure up to the excitement of some of the other openers, but it did get Red Dutton's New Yorkers into the victory column to offset their previous 4-2 loss to Detroit.

After two ragged and scoreless periods for both teams, the Americans tallied in 6:01 of the final stanza when Johnny Sorrell and Wilf Field swooped down on Goalie Paul Goodman and Sorrell shot the disc into the nets.

There were only two minor penalties in the entire game, both coming in the second period, and Chicago's much ballyhooed new offensive power was effectively stifled throughout.

How Do They Get That Weigh? Mr. Hickman Wants to Know

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Not that it makes so much difference, but Herman Hickman, North Carolina State line coach, would like to ask how they got that weigh.

Hickman, who is something of a weighty problem himself with his 287 pounds, bounces up in ripples of indignation over what he considers the practice of some schools of shaving down the weights of burly gridmen for the programs until the squad looks like Bo McMillin's pore lil' Indiana boys.

The blast against this reducing was brought about by a statement that North Carolina State would outweigh Mississippi State for their game. Hickman scouted Mississippi State and, basing his complaint on his knowledge of beef on the hoof, said this was all wrong.

"Those are program weights," he contended, "and I'm telling you there's a lot of difference between weights and program weights. I guess we're the only school in the country that gives out actual weights of the players.

"Here's the best formula I know of getting those program weights in line with actual weights: add four pounds below 165; add six from 165 to 180; add eight from 180 to 190; add 10 from 190 to 200, and add anywhere from 10 to 20 pounds above 200."

It no doubt is true that some schools, intentionally or on purpose, do a little whittling when they list weights for public perusal, although what advantage is gained is problematical, as a 190-pound back isn't going to throw a 165-pound block just because the program says that is what he weighs.

The idea may be to make the opposition think it is going up against a soft touch, but personally we'd go at it from another angle and boost the weights way up there to scare the other team.

The pros seem to operate under that theory. The New York Giant rooster lists 20 200-pounders, and isn't a bit ashamed of Jerry Dennerlein's 245 pounds or Cactus Face Duggan's 235.

Some colleges make little effort to hide the fact their athletes couldn't double for shadows. Minnesota and Ohio State are famed for their size. Oklahoma takes pride in its robust crop of he-men, and unashamedly lists 10 200-pounders on its roster. Tulane and U. S. C. also are famed for the structural solidity of their athletes.

Cagers to Fire At Newest Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Big Six Conference basketball will go streamlined this season, with the approval of new-type backboards for league play.

Fan-shaped steel surfaces will place conventional targets on all conference courts, it was announced recently by Coach Louis E. Menze of Iowa State College. The new boards are reduced in size, with a maximum width 6 inches less than the rectangular style and 13 inches less maximum depth.

Waste space under the goals and at the far upper corners of the old-type boards has been cropped away in the new design, Coach Menze explained.

The new backboard will offer better vision to spectators, increase accuracy of corner shots, and allow extra room for underbasket passing and shooting. Its rebound surface is flat, as in the older type of board, although experimental convex designs were tested during the past year.

Iowa State will open its basketball season Wednesday, Dec. 4, as Cornell College comes to the Cyclone court. Seven lettermen are included in the Iowa State squad.

Not All Waste

OLIVE HILL, Ky. (AP) — Olive Hill high school abandoned football this season and canceled its schedule—but football practice goes on daily at the school just the same. Coach Roy Adams has a double motive in this apparently useless program—he wants to have the boys in shape for the basketball season and he has hopes football will be restored to the school's athletic program next year.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—One of the principal reasons Penn State is undefeated this season is that the first-string line didn't allow a single first down to be made through it in its first four games. Only six were made against the reserve forwards.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—It's a good thing for the South that there is some sort of a limit on how many players from one school can take part in the annual North-South football game here New Year's Day.

Otherwise Carl Snavely, one of the Northern coaches, might bring his entire undefeated Cornell lineup. The Northern and Southern teams are selected from senior stars. In each of its games so far Cornell has started eleven seniors, but Snavely has settled for four of his boys New Year's day.

Claims World Record

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (AP)—A world swimming record for the 500-meter breaststroke was claimed today by Jopie Waalberg, Dutch girl, who was clocked in 7:49.9. The recognized mark of 7:58.8 was set by Inge Sorensen of Denmark in February, 1939.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day's sales 2,083,060
1940 volume to date 174,574,885
1939 volume to date 231,173,206

Stocks Lower; Profit Taking Halts Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The stock market today sloughed off part of its sharp gains of the preceding session as profit taking brakes were applied to the rally.

Dealings slowed after a speed-up at the opening which put the ticker tape behind as much as 3 minutes for a brief interval. Initial advances of fractions eventually were replaced with declines running to 2 points or more and lower trends generally prevailed near the final hour.

In the forenoon blocks of 1,000 to 5,000 shares changed hands and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 1,700,000.

While inflationary thinking was still widespread as the result of the Treasury move to lift the national debt limit, brokers said, the Thursday upsurge, biggest since the September war boom of 1939, inspired many traders to cash in their winnings. Another influence apparently was the approach of a lengthy holiday. The exchange will be closed Monday for Armistice Day. Business news, however, remained a comforting factor.

In the stock division U. S. Steel, Crucible and Pennsylvania hit new year's highs at the start, then backed away. Inclined to waver also were Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Texas Corp., N. Y. Central, J. I. Case, and Kennecott.

In the resistant class were Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, J. C. Penney, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Air Reduction.

The curb was a bit shaky but plus marks were tacked on Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Consolidated Mining & Smelting, and N. J. Zinc. On the losing end were American Gas, Gulf Oil, Cities Service and Niagara Hudson Power.

Selling Checks Bond Rise

A rising bond market encountered selling opposition today but prices held to the plus side.

U. S. Treasuries shared in the upturn, some pushing ahead around a full point to new highs, far above par.

Among the corporates, leading gainers included International Hydro Electric 6s, Commercial Mackay with warrants, Alleghany 5s, Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, Remington Rand 4¼s of '56 with warrants, International Mercantile Marine 6s and Canadian Pacific 5s.

In the foreign list, Latin Americans fared well, chief risers including issues of Panama, Uruguay and Argentina.

The present issues of U. S. Government bonds, which are tax free, were in demand because of the likelihood of higher taxes and the expectation that future issues of such securities will be taxable.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Holt (H) & Co A	60c	Dec.	2	Nov. 12
Reliance Gr'n pf	$1.62½	Dec.	14	Nov. 30
Utica Htg pf	$1.25	Nov.	1	Oct. 29
Extra				
Bristol-Myers	15c	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Epire Capital A	5c	Nov.	30	Nov. 15
M Honeywell	25c	Dec.	10	Nov. 25
Sheaffer Pen	25c	Nov.	30	Nov. 15
Tile Roofing	10c	Dec.	16	Nov. 25
Final				
Neim-Marcus pf	$1.75	Dec.	2	Nov. 20
Pa Glass Sand pf	$1.75	Jan.	1	.....
Stock				
Graniteville Co	*2%	Oct.	30	.....
Increased				
Purity Bakeries	35c Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 18
Interim				
Glidden Co	40c	Dec.	28	Dec. 12
Special				
Beech Nut Pack	$1	Dec.	14	Nov. 20
Year End				
Atlas Powder	$2	Dec.	10	Nov. 29
Coa-Cola Intl	$21.10	Dec.	16	Dec. 2
Jaeger Mach	50c	Nov.	25	Nov. 15
Regular				
Alabama Water Service Co 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Alexander & Baldwin Ltd	$2.50	Dec.	16	Dec. 5
Alum Indus	15c	Dec.	16	Nov. 30
Amer Pub Welf Trust A	12½c S	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Am Thread pf	12½c S	Jan.	1	Nov. 30
Barlow & Seelig	15c	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Do A	30c Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Bird & Son Inc pf	5% $1.25 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Boott Mills	$1	Nov.		..
Boston Ground Rent Tr Bo (Boston, Massi	$1 S	Nov.	15	Nov. 5
Bristol-Myers	60c Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Brown Shoe	50c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Catawissa Railroad Co 5% 1st issue pf	$1.25 S	Nov.	22	Nov. 7
Do 2d issue pf	$1.25 S	Nov.	22	Nov. 7
Coca-Cola Int l Corp Class A	$3 S	Dec.	16	Dec. 2
Cushman's Sons 7% cum pf	$1.75 Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 18
Eastern Util Assn	50c Q	Nov.	15	Nov. 8
Empire Capital Corp 70c pf A	17½c Q	Nov.	30	Nov. 15
Fajardo Sugar	50c	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Fed Light & Tract Co 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 18
Gen Inst Co	15c	Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Gidden Co pf	56¼c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 12
Goodall Sec Corp	$1 Q	Oct.	31	Oct. 25
Harrison N B (N J)	$1.25 S	Dec.	26	Dec. 14

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 8

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
European			
Cables	$4.04¼	$4.04⅛	$4.2397
Swits'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4031
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2387	.2427
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0265x	.0265x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡‡	.2375	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2026
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3850	1.7825
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3632	.3632	.6186
Java—florin	.5329	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—del	.2350	.2337	*
Shanghai—dol	.0610	.0612	*
Sts Stlments—del	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8687	.8687	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. x—Nominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	53⅝	53⅛	53½	+ ⅛
59	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	6	60	58	58	−1
	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	21	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	− ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	57	43¾	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	219	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅜
	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 7
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	7	10⅞	10	10	− ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	18	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L St (¾e)	65	25⅜	24⅛	24½	− ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	− ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	16	174	173	173	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
	4½	Allied Stores	39	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
73⅝	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	N'v 6
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	28	38⅞	37¾	37¾	−1
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	17⅛	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	15	47¼	45½	46¼	+ ¾
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	15	16	15⅞	15⅞	..
75	41¾	Am Airlines	13	64⅞	63¼	63¾	−1¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	14	10⅞	10	10	− ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	8⅜	8	8	− ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	8	38¾	37	37	−1⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Am Cable & R	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	⅜	Am Can (4)	20	95¼	94	94	..
180	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	N'v 7
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	47	31⅛	30⅛	30½	− ⅛
64	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	6	63	62	62	−2
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	11	22⅞	21⅜	21½	−1¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	..
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124¼	122	124¼	+4¼
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	..
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	14	6⅜	6	6	− ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	11½	10½	11½	..
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 6
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16½	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	..
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	66	39½	38	38¾	− ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	31¾	29¼	31¾	N'v 7
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	56	55½	56	+1
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	N'v 7
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	23	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	50	17⅝	16¾	17	..
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	11	85½	83½	83¾	−1¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	12	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	11	3	2¾	2¾	..
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	27	19⅜	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	N'v 6
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	34	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
63¼	34⅜	APL $6 pf (4½k)	16	52	51¼	51¼	− ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	8	45¼	45⅜	44⅜	− ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	56	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
18¼	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	252	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅜
12⅞	6	Am Saf R (.80)	11	7	7	7	..
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	8	9	8⅜	8⅞	− ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	40	47	45¼	46	− ⅞
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	+1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	+1
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	51	29¾	27½	28¾	−1
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	21	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	17⅜	16¾	16¾	− ⅞
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛	+ ¼
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	32	167¾	166½	167	− ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	13	73⅞	71¾	72	−1¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	11	74⅛	73	74	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	..
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	43	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	66	9	8¾	8¾	..
101½	83¼	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	N'v 6
12	6	Am Woolen	20	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	22	53⅞	51½	51½	−1⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	64	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	− ⅛
50½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1¾
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	352	27¾	26⅜	27	− ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	3	34¾	34½	34½	..
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	16	16	16	− ¾
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 7
110¼	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	109¼	109	109¼	+1
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	48	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	7	51⅞	51	51½	..
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	7	33¼	32½	32¾	− ¾
11	6¼	Arnold C (¾e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	4	6	5½	5⅝	− ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	14	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	N'v 6
89½	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	89½	89½	89½	N'v 7
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35⅛	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	102	18¾	17⅞	18	− ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	3	54¼	53⅛	53⅛	−1⅞
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	41	15⅜	14½	14½	− ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indes	20	17½	16	16½	+2½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	2	19	18½	18½	+ ⅜
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	20	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	15	7½	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¾
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	72	72	72	+3
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	3	7	6½	7	N'v 7
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	90	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	115	18⅜	17⅞	17¾	− ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	24	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	N'v 7
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	9	11	10½	10½	− ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	..
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	29	10⅝	10	10	− ⅜
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	29½	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
40⅞	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	24	24	24	+ ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	N'v 6
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	N'v 7
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	47	34⅞	34	34⅛	− ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
56¾	49¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	+ ¼
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	32	31	31	− ½
93	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	*174	92⅜	89¼	89½	+2
129	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	129	128½	128½	− ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	10	27¼	27	27¼	+1¾
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	35	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
23¾	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	21	21	21	N'v 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	102	18⅛	17¼	17⅜	− ½
33¼	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	9	33¾	33	33	..
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	17	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ¼
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	31	21¾	20⅞	21¼	..
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36	36	36	− ⅞
4⅝	2⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	9	5	4¾	4¾	..
13¾	8	Bridgeport (½e)	30	12⅞	12½	12½	− ¼
25⅞	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	69	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	N'v 1
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	4	47¼	47	47	+1
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	48	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
		Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	..
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	5	24	23½	23½	− ½
10¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	21	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	97	5⅝	5⅜	5½	..
9⅞	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	90	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ½
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	17	36	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
33	17⅜	Bujova Wat (2a)	7	32	32	32	..
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	..
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	32	8⅞	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
13¾	1⅝	Byers (AM) Co	19	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	− ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	14¼	13¼	13¼	− ¾
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	18	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 26
3⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	50	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	25	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	9	16½	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	8	13⅞	13½	13½	− ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	40¼	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 1
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2½e)	7	32¼	31	31	−1⅛
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	62	60	60	−1½
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	49¼	48½	48¾	− ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	21	28⅞	27⅞	28	..
12½	5	Celotex Corp	21	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	7	19¼	18	18	−1
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	21	3½	3	3	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta B	6	7½	6½	6½	− ⅛
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	19	35	34½	34½	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	14	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	8	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
42	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	33	43	42½	42½	− ½
97¼	84½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	N'v 7
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	5	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	..
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1½	1	1	N'v 1
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	‖	A	A	..

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	15	14½	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅛
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	14	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
20¾	10	ChickashaC(¼e)	2	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
60½	45	Childs Co	4	23¾	21½	21½	− ⅛
24⅞	12½	Chrysler (5½e)	*101	83⅞	82⅛	82½	−3⅜
91⅝	53½	City I & F (.50e)	2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅞	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
¾	¼						
40¾	24	Clark Equip (2e)	9	39	37½	37½	− ⅞
43¾	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	3	35⅞	34¾	34¾	−1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	26	29¾	28⅜	28⅝	− ⅛
45½	25½	Coca-Cola (2½e)	5	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2½e)	5	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
22	10½	Colgate P (1½)	16	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	N'v 7
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	9	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (½e)	4	21⅝	21	21¼	− ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	6	23	22⅝	23⅛	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	22	22	22	− ⅝
	7½	Col G&E (.30e)	95	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	..
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84½	84½	84½	− ⅛
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	6½	6	6⅛	− ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¾
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	82½	82	82	+2
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	12	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	N'v 4
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	44	40	39	39¾	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tev pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	− ½
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	80	11	10½	10⅝	− ¼
	¾	Com'th & South	81	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	56	55	55	−1¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	64	30½	30	30¼	− ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 6
14⅝	9	Congoleum (1)	9	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
39¾	23¼	Congress Cigar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 2⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.10	102.10	102.10
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.11	108.11	108.11
3 3¼s '48-44	109.27	109.25	109.27
8 4s '54-44	114.94	114.7	114.9
3 2s '47	106.23	106.23	106.23
4 2½s '53-49	107.24	107.24	107.24
1 2½s '52-50	107.30	107.30	107.30
2 2¾s '54-51	109.25	109.25	109.25
18 2¼s '53-51	108.21	108.19	108.19
1 2s '55-'53	103.5	103.5	103.5
6 2¼s '58-'54	105.8	105.6	105.8
12 2¼s '60-55	111.2	110.18	111.2
25 2¾s '65-60	109.27	109.24	109.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

$1 3¼s '64-44	108.18	108.13	108.18

New York City Bond

$32 3s '80	102⅞	101	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	51	50½	50½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	58	58	58
29 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95½	95	95¼
47 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
71 Alleghany 5s '50 st	58	57	57
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¾	100¼	100¾
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108¼	108¼
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	53¼	53	53¼
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	105	104¼	104¼
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109¼	109¼
4 Am T&T 3½s '61	110¾	110	110
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104¼	104½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	47½	47¼	47½
81 Arm Del 4s '55	105	104¾	105
9 AT&SF 4s 95	107	106¾	107
17 AT&SF aj 4s '95	86¾	86⅜	86⅜
9 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	86½	86⅜	86½
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	104	104¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110½	110½	110½
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69	68¼	69
13 A C Line cit 4s '52	67	66¼	67
6 A C Line 4½s '64	55¼	54½	54½
8 A C Line 5s '45	70¾	70½	70½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	75¾	75¾	75¾
15 Atl Refg 5s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	73	72½	72½
90 B&O '95 st A	37	36¼	36½
23 B&O '95 st C	41	40	40
2 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
94 B&O '96 st F	37	36¼	36¾
119 B&O cv '60 st	16	15	15¼
3 B&O 4s '48	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
7 B&OPLE&WV4s'51 st	61	60	60
26 B&O W '50 st	48¼	47¾	47¾
8 B&O T C 4s '59	55¼	55¼	55½
2 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	114½	114½	114½
8 Beth St 3½s'52	109½	108½	108¾
1 Beth St 3¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Beth St 3s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Bost&Me 4s '60	70¼	70	70⅛
1 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	71	71	71
10 Bost&Me 4½s'70	19	18¾	18¾
1 Bost&NAM 5s'55	77	77	77
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	113½	113⅛	113½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	111	111	111
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	107½	107½	107½
22 Buf R&P '57 st	44¾	44	44
1 Bush Term 5s'55	43	43	43
14 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	67	66¾	67
6 Can Sou 5s'62	90	89⅞	90
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97½	97½	97½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 July	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
5 Can Nor 4½s'46	106	106	106
2 Can Pac 5s'54	69	68¾	69
3 Can Pac 4½s'46	72	72	72
7 Can Pac 4s perp	55	54½	54½
4 Celotex 4½s'42 ww	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5	5	5
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107¾	107¾	107¾
25 Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	43	43
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70¼	69½	70
6 Cen R N J 5s '87	17	16¾	16¾
20 Cen R R N J 4s '87	15	15	15
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	86¼	86	86
1 ChampionP&F4¾s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 C&O 4½s'92	128	127¾	128
82 C&O cv 5s '60 D	103	102¾	103
37 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103	102½	102½
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83	83	83
6 CB&Q 4½s'77	74½	74½	74½
2 CB&Q gen 5s '58	85	85	85
2 CB&Q 1st Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91½	91½	91½
17 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	14½	14½
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
26 Chi & NW 4s '49	26	25¾	26
67 Chi & Nor Wn 4s '87	67	67	67
28 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
63 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅜	1¼	1¼
5 CM&SP 3¾s '89F	30	30	30
40 SM&SP 4½s '89E	30	29¾	30
100 CM&SP 4½s '89E	30	30	30
24 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	30	30
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	19	19	19
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2	1⅞	2
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
2 Chi&NW 3½s '87	14½	14½	14½
10 Chi R&P 4½s '52	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Chi R&P 4½s '60	1¼	1	1
14 CRI&P 4s '88	15	14¼	14¼
173 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	6½	6½
21 CRI&P rfg 4s '34ct	5½	5¼	5¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108	108½
8 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	91	90¾	90¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '62	90¾	90½	90¾
16 Childs Co 5s '43	32	31	32
23 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57¾	56⅝	56⅝
6 CCC&StI gen 4s '93	76	75⅞	76
1 CCC&CtLWM 4s '91	55	55	55
15 CCC&StL 4s '90StL	72½	72½	72½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86	86	86
4 Clev Un Terms 5s '73	76	76	76
18 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69¾	69	69
8 Col F&I 5s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Col F&I 5s '70	79½	79½	79½
50 Col&So 4½s '80	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105½	104½	104½
9 Colmbia G 5s 191	105	104¾	104¾
45 Coml Mackaw Inus '69	37¼	35½	37¼
3 Comwlth Edis'31-'58	122	122	122
2 Conn Riv Powr 3¼s'61	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Con Edis 3½s'56	104¾	104¼	104¼
23 Con Oil cv 3s '51	106	105¾	105¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	111	111	111
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106	106	106
8 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
26 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	20¾	20	20¼
7 Cuba R R 5s '52	22¾	22½	22½
89 Curtis Pub 3s '55	100	99¾	100
15 Dayton P & L 3s '70	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	53¾	53¾
21 D & R G 4s '36	7¼	7	7
2 D & R G West 5s '55	1¼	1¼	1¼
11 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Det Ed 4s '65	108¼	107¾	108¼
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	112	112	112
8 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100	100	100
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 ElginJolie&E 3¼s'70	102¼	102¼	102¼
58 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16¾	17¾
129 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	16¾	17¾
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	76½	76¾	76½
46 Erie gen 4½en 4s '96	37¼	37¼	37¼
31 Erie cv 4s '53 B	32	32	32
8 Erie Gene 6s '37	91¾	91	91
2 Fed L & H 1st 6s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Fla E Sea 5s '74	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Gen Cable 5½s'47	106	106	106
14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	89¾	89	89
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105¼	105	105
37 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	107½	107½	107
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	94½	94½	94½
7 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	94¾	94½	94½
4 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107½	107	107
30 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	106¾	106½	106½
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105	99¾	99¾
5 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81¾	81¾	81¾
11 GM&Oh inc 2015	35¾	35¼	35¼
10 Gulf M&O 4s '75	81	80¼	81
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	125½	125½	125½
22 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43½	42⅞	43½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110	110	110
5 Ill Cen Ext 3½s '51	88	88	88
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	42	41⅝	41⅝
28 Ill Cen 4s '53	41⅛	41	41
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44⅜	44⅛	44
39 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40¼	39⅞	39
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	51½	51¼	51½
46 IC&CSL&NOSs'63A	44½	44	44
7 IC&CSL&NO4s'63	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	106	105¾	105¾
7 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100½	100¼	100½
18 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97½	97	97
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1	1	1
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	56	55	55
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72¾	71¾	71¾
54 Int Paper 6s '55	105	104¾	105
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78	78	78
33 Int T&T 4½s '52	25	24¾	24¾
28 Int T&T 5s '55	27¾	27	27¼
9 KCFtS&Mem4s'36	34	33¾	33¾
79 K C South 5s '50	70½	70	70
30 K C South 3s '50	67	66½	67
11 K C Term 4s '60	109	108½	109
2 Keith (B F) 6s '46	103	102¾	103
1 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	106½	106½	106½
5 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	108	108	108
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
3 Lac Gas 6s '42A	53	53	53
1 Lac Gas 6s 42B	52	52	52
13 Lac as 5½s '53	62	60¾	60¾
17 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	60½	60	60
1 Lac Gas 5s '62	93	93	93
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28	28	28
7 Leh&N Eng 4s '65A	94½	94	94½
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	65	64	64¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	32	32	32
9 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	46¼	46	46
8 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	50⅞	50¾	50¾
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24	24	24
2 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003	22½	22	22
29 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	21½	21	21
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s '55	104¾	104½	104½
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	123	123	123
7 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108	107¾	107¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	97½	97½	97½
5 Louis & A 5s '60 ctf	84½	84½	84½
4 Lou & N 5s 2002 B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
22 Louis & N 4s '60 22	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89	87½	88
1 Maine Cen 4s '61	77½	77½	77½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53	53	53
9 Manati Sug 4s '57	30¼	30	30
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	105½	105½	105½
69 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Mich Cen 4s '79	67	67	67
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107½	107¼	107½
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	26½	26½	26½
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2½	2½	2½
34 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
82 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	7¾	7½	7¾
40 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12½	12	12
41 M-K-T aj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
8 M-K-T 4½s '78	10¾	10¼	10¼
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21¾	21¾	21¾
18 Mo Pac 5½s'49	1	1	1
100 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F et	17	17	17
32 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¾	17¾	17¾
20 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¾	17¾	17¾
50 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17¼	17¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	17	17	17
42 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	42	42	42
4 Mohawk Rub 5½s'46	105½	105¼	105½
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40¾	40¼	40½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37¼	36½	36⅝
10 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42½	42	42
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106½	106¼	106⅜
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104⅛	104⅛
1 Natl Supply 3¾s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 N Eng RR 5s '45	40¾	40¾	40¾
10 N Y&Bost 4½s'47	107½	107½	107½
2 N Y Pub Ser 5s'55 B	105	104¾	104¾
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	68¾	68	68¼
20 NO Tex&M 5½s'44	35½	35	35
1 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	33	33	33
1 NY & Long Br 4s '41	85	85	85
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	52¾	52¾	53¼
44 NYC 4½s 2013	66½	65½	65½
140 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60¾	59¼	59¼
53 NYC cn 4s '98	65	64¾	64¾
10 NYC 3¾s '46	90¾	90½	90½
10 NYC 4s '46	64¾	63¾	63¾
24 NYC & HR 4s '42	98½	98	98¼
40 NYC&HR 3½s'97	85⅝	85	85⅝
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	60	60	60
20 NYCh&StL 6s '74	92¼	92	92
28 NYC&StL 5s '74A	73	71¾	71¾
67 NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	61½	60½	60¾
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	88½	88½	88½
2 N Y Ch & St L 3½s'47	91	91	91
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50½	50½	50½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55¼	55	55
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
37 NYNE&WCoal 5½s'42	90	87¾	90
26 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	17¾	17¾
4 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	31½	31	31½
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¾	17½	17½
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105½	105½	105½
5 Niagara M 5½s'63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY&W 4½s'37	10	10	10
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	9½	9½	9½
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	57	55¾	57
3 Niagara Shr cv 5½s 50	103	102¾	102¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61&rgnct	14	14	14
1 Norf & W 4s '96	124½	125½	125½
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
97 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65½	65	65⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¾	57	57¾
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53¾	54
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	74	74	74
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44½	44½
1 Ogden&LCh 4s '48	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅞	105¾	105⅞
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
3 OreRE & Nav 4s '46	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
7 Or-Wash RR&N4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45A	9½	9½	9½
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	9½	9½	9½
17 Argentine 4½s'72 Feb	63½	62¾	62¾
21 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	63½	63	63½
1 Argentine 4½s '48	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
26 Argentine 4½s '71	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
22 Australia 5s '55	55¼	54½	54½
11 Australia 5s '57	55	55	55
16 Australia 4½s '58	51½	51	51
1 Belgium 7s '55	38½	38½	38½
8 Belgium 4½s '49	35	35	35
2 Berl City El 6½s'59	27½	27½	27½
15 Brazil 8s'41	15¼	15	15¼
23 Brazil 8½s '26-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
26 Brazil 8½s '27-57	12⅜	12	12
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	13	12¾	12¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	50	50	50
24 Buen A 4⅜s'77	49	47½	47½
5 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	49	49	49
28 Buen A 4⅜s Apr '76	49½	47½	47½
5 Buen A 4½s'71 asd	49¼	47½	47½
9 Canada 5s'52	101	100¾	101
9 Canada 4s'60	94	94	94
6 Canada 2s'68	82	82	82
16 Canada 3s'67	82	81½	82
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	21¾	21	21¾
1 Chile 6s'60	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Chile 6s'63	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Copenhag 5½s'52	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Copenhag 4½s'53	22¾	22½	22½
5 Cuba 5½s'53	103	103	103
1 Denmark 6s '42	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Denmark 4½s '62	31	30¾	31
6 Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	49	49	49
2 Dom 5½s'42	49	49	49
1 Dom 1st 5½s'69ext	50	50	50
1 Dom 2nd 5½s'69ext	50	50	50
3 DomRE & Ry 5½s'48	50½	50	50
24 GerGov 5½s'65	14½	14¼	14¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ger Govt 7s '49	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 GtConElPJap 7s '44	70	70	70
1 GtConElPJan6½s50	90	90	90
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	32	32	32
7 Italy 7s 1951	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 Japan 6½s '54	72	72	72
28 Japan 5½s'65	53½	53	53½
5 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	8	8	8
1 Met Water 5½s '50	52	52	52
18 Milan Ctr El 5½s'52	31½	31½	31½
2 Minas Ger 5½s'58	9	9	9
2 Minas Ger 6½s'58	9	9	9
6 N Sou Wales 5s '57	54¼	53	53
2 Nuremberg 6s '52	24½	24½	24½
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	44	44	44
1 Panama 5½s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Panama 5s '52A st asd	63½	63	63
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Poland 4½s'68 asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Prussia 6s '52	26½	26½	26½
1 Prussia 6½s'51	26½	26½	26½
4 Queensld 7s '41	90	90	90
2 Queensld 6s '47	61	61	61
2 Rome 6½s '52	33¾	33½	33½
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	15	15	15
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	47½	47½	47½
1 Tokyo City 5s '52	23	23	23
26 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	44¼	44¼	44½
18 Uru el 3¾s&6s4¼s'79	41¼	40½	40¼
2 Urug 4½s4½s'78	42½	42½	42½
3 Yokohama 6s '61	45½	45½	45½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 7,669,000; previous day 12,249,925; week ago 7,614,100; year ago 17,761,800; two years ago closed; Jan. 1 to date 1,341,641,150; year ago 1,772,891,775; two years ago 1,551,024,855.

Sprague Gives Prospects For Money, Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—It will be necessary, if inflationary tendencies in the United States develop, and the will to control them is here, for the Treasury to sterilize large amounts of gold by issuing additional government securities for the purpose of absorbing excess bank reserves, and I assume that that will be the policy of our government, declared Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Former Economic Advisor to the Bank of England and Financial and Executive Assistant to the United States Secretary of the Treasury, speaking before the annual Babson National Conference here.

With $25,000,000,000 of gold rather than $18,000,000,000, he pointed out, it will be a more difficult job for our monetary authorities to check inflation when and if an inflationary tendency develops. Reserve requirements of the commercial banks can be increased, and the federal reserve banks can reduce the total holdings of earnings assets, and, by these means, two or three billions of gold might be neutralized, but that would not turn the trick. It would not be enough with our present 18 billions, much less with the prospective 20 to 25 billions.

Not Disturbed

Mr. Sprague indicated he was not particularly disturbed over the danger of inflation by the continued inflow of gold.

"There is another danger that has, perhaps more reality," he said. "We, at present, hold something like two thirds of the total monetary gold stock of the world and will doubtless hold a still higher percentage before the present war is ended. It has been suggested in many quarters that the rest of the world may elect to conduct its monetary affairs without any gold whatever, and may be unwilling in the future to accept gold as an international means of making payment, leaving the United States with a great stock of gold which will be quite without value for any exchange purpose whatever."

If gold were no longer to perform any monetary purpose, Professor Sprague said, its value would decline to a very small fraction of the present price since there are few industrial uses for gold. "We might find ourselves possessed of 20 to 25 billions of gold having no appreciable exchange value. I think that this is a possible danger," he said.

"It should be borne in mind," Professor Sprague continued, "that there is a widespread interest in gold mining in various parts of the world — particularly in South Africa, Canada, Australia and Russia. In addition to the producing areas directly concerned, there is also the influential financial interest in gold mining properties, particularly in Great Britain. A policy calculated to destroy the gold mining industry will, therefore, be certain to encounter strenuous opposition.

Gold Acceptable Exchange

"Another very fundamental significant factor: monetary authorities in no country seem to be willing to acquire indefinitely large balances in the currencies of other countries. This is an attitude which, I believe, will persist in the future. Everyone concerned practically with monetary matters recognizes the need of some asset which will be readily accepted as a means of making settlements in foreign countries.

"And in the absence of some acceptable means of making settlements, the universal adoption of bilateral compensatory trade and financial arrangements, between countries would, in my judgment, probably be unavoidable. It is certainly not a development calculated to increase the total volume of world trade.

"If we are to move toward a more peaceful world, it may be presumed that bilateral trade arrangements will gradually disappear; but if gold should no longer be acceptable as a means of settlement, I very much fear that bilateral arrangements will become even more general than at present, and with little hope of their ultimate disappearance."

Professor Sprague also indicated that monetary authorities are likely to agree that gold should continue to play some part in the working of international monetary mechanisms.

Look for early demonstration of Mr. Roosevelt's intention to implement his victory of last Tuesday by rallying business and labor solidly in support of the fast-moving armament industry, declared Creighton Hill, Director of the Babson Statistical Organization Washington Bureau.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Hill says, "is going to bring to swift achievement the greatest defense program in the history of the world. In no braggard spirit but with quiet assurance we are going to show Hitler how a nation can arm itself so that it need fear no foe or combination of foes anywhere or under any circumstances. To do this we must for duration shelve many of our most prized rights and privileges."

Mr. Hill believes there will be a good deal of scrapping of the bureaucracy which has marked eight years of the New Deal. In fact, he indicated the New Deal as we know it is out of the window. Such legislation as the Wagner Act, the SEC, and other New Deal agencies are going to be quietly shelved.

"This will not necessarily mean any unexpected or startling developments over the next few weeks," Mr. Hill said. "Rather it will appear in a speeding-up of the entire economic machine. War orders will get the right-of-way. The defense program now has the green light it has been waiting for.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	136.48	29.72	21.92
Net change	—1.27	—.22	—.20
Previous close	137.75	29.94	22.12
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Commodity Futures

31 Commodities
1924-26=100

Today's close	86.76	Prev. close	86.61
Month ago	83.65	Year ago	85.50
1940 high	94.07	1940 low	48.74

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (1.15e)	21	21	21
2800	Aero Sup B (¼e)	6½	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	6½	6⅛	6⅛
100	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Air Inv cv pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Ala Gt Sou (3e)	79	79	79
200	Allied Prod (1)	16⅞	16¾	16¾
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	22¼	22¼	22¼
750	Alum Co Am (3

Commerce and Finance • # Defense Expenditures Cause Expansion in Demand for Credit • Business and Industry

Americas Plan Discussion Of Trade Problem

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The beginnings of an "economic Monroe Doctrine" are seen by some Latins in an American Conference of Trade and Production Associations which is called in this city for November 20. Delegations are announced from nearly all continental countries, including the United States.

The organizing committee, headed by Señor Jose Brunet, President of the Uruguayan Chamber of Commerce, will guide the Conference on two themes: economic problems affecting and measures stimulating inter-American trade.

To Air Difficulties

At former conferences of this nature—in 1927 and 1931—the right was established for any country to discuss its trade difficulties with the United States. It is thought that the Argentine delegation may use this occasion to ventilate its difficulties in marketing meat in the United States.

It is anticipated that, during the conference, international groups will be organized, by regions or countries, only taking into account industrial similarities, establishing new standards and revising tariffs, so as to obtain a more harmonious distribution of continental products among continental countries. This means a policy which, in the economic sense, would be an amplification of the Monroe Doctrine. The slogan would be "American products for Americans."

Those who favor this trend admit that the principle must first be established in Latin American hearts. Mechanical industry requires considerable expansion before there can be a continental deal in the distribution of homogeneous products. Chilean copper, for instance, would be a fair exchange for Peruvian or Venezuelan oil if it could be offered in manufactured form. Uruguayan wool, too, could be converted into fine textile goods at home if there were the machinery and weaving technique.

A more pressing and practical problem is the disposal of produce accumulated by American countries since the closing of European continental markets. Agenda preparations indicate that some delegates will link this question of overproduction with that of underconsumption and the future distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs. In other words, much of the so-called surplus food could be allotted to undernourished people at home, while new manufacturing industries absorb prime products.

Variety of Subjects

The variety of subjects slated for debate can be guaged by a few selections: effects of governmental intervention on economics; competition between natural and synthetic products after the present war; preservation of national reserves; rational diversification of production and structural changes in economy in obtaining the "optimum" of industrialization; foreign investments, exchange and trade pacts.

The main drive, however, will be toward establishing some kind of continental economic equilibrium, so that America, at least the Latin part of it, is never again at the mercy of European war hazards. This is called economic Monroeism. Next in importance is preparation for the competition of synthetic products—a problem which would become more acute if Germany won the war and took a revengeful attitude toward New World democracies.

Water Heating Rates Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—New residential water heating rates announced for the Carolina Power and Light Company by Stanley Winborne, State Utilities Commissioner, will save customers $283,000 a year. Of this total saving, $128,500 will be to consumers in North Carolina and $64,500 to those maintaining homes in South Carolina. The rate has been reduced by one-half a kilowatt hour, Mr. Winborne said.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., November 6, 1940

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty-five Cents (45c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable December 2, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 18, 1940. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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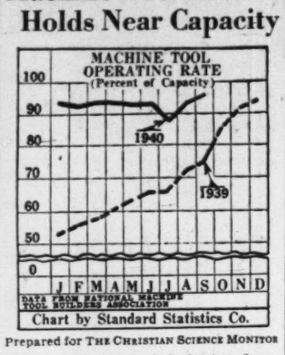
Machine Tool Rate Holds Near Capacity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The machine tool industry has been operating close to capacity for nearly a year, and unfilled orders insure a continuation of this rate.

Boston Edison $53,000,000 Issue Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A registration statement has been filed by the Boston Edison Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 covering $53,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, Series A, due 1960.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be applied to the redemption on or about Dec. 30, at 107, of $53,000,000 principal amount of 3½ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series A, due 1965.

The interest rate, which it is stated will not exceed 3 per cent, will be supplied by amendment to the registration statement.

According to the registration statement, the company is required by Massachusetts law to invite proposals for the purchase of the bonds by public advertisements. The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public, the names of underwriters and the underwriting discounts and commissions will be provided by amendment to the registration statement. The redemption provisions also will be furnished by amendment.

The company states that in the opinion of counsel it is required to sell the issue at a price which will result in its receiving not less than the principal amount of the bonds and accrued interest.

The Securities Commission reported that Central States Power & Light Corp. had filed a declaration under the holding company act regarding proposed contributions to the capital surplus of its subsidiaries.

The contributions are to be made by cancelling, in part, the open account indebtedness owed by the subsidiaries to Central States Power & Light Corp. and will be as follows:

Central States Power & Light Corp. of Oklahoma	$463,241
Central Light & Power Co	164,476
Missouri Elec. Power Co.	587,827
Utilities Production Corp.	476,936

Central States Power & Light proposes to increase the book value of its investment in the common stock of its respective subsidiaries by the amount of the contribution. The company states that consummation of the transaction is for the purpose of complying with the indenture of trust securing its first mortgage and first lien bonds, which requires that current liabilities of any subsidiary which are not pledged with the corporate trustee shall not exceed current assets.

Great Britain Adds To Gold Backing

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Great Britain continues to add moderately to its gold currency backing, the weekly Bank of England statement showed today.

Bullion rose £78,000 for the third successive increase, after a period in which the item had shown large declines.

Notes in circulation increased £1,919,000, more than cancelling a decrease last week, which carried the total to a low for several months.

Private deposits rose £8,143,000, continuing the recent trend, but public deposits again declined, this time by £5,313,000, about the same as the decline in the previous week.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 593,490, increase 1,919; bullion 801, increase 78; reserves 37,311, decrease 1,841; public deposits 12,937, decrease 5,313; private deposits 167,658, increase 8,143; government securities 136,408, increase 6,370; other securities 24,595, decrease 1,681. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 20.6 per cent compared with 22.0 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Deluge of Cotton Goods Orders Hits Worth Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Worth Street, the nation's biggest cotton goods market, dug itself out today from one of the greatest deluges of buying orders in its history.

Mill men reported that more than 20,000,000 yards of goods were transferred there late yesterday, filling mill production schedules to capacity for the remainder of the year and leaving unsatisfied demands for deliveries throughout the first three months of next year.

Prices advanced for a wide range of fabrics.

Rock Island Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to issue $2,758,000 of equipment trust certificates, to be sold at 101.802 per cent of par and accrued dividends, in connection with the procurement of new equipment.

Moderate Rise Seen in Demand For Credit Due to U. S. Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Expansion in the demand for business credit is expected to be accelerated by the national defense program, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

However, continues the service, with the supply of potential credit swollen to huge proportions, there is no significant change in interest levels in sight.

The aggregate volume of commercial, agricultural and business loans of the reporting Federal Reserve member banks has risen about 10 per cent in the past 12 months. Most of this rise has taken place since June, however, reflecting plant expenditures and inventory increases undertaken incidental to national defense orders accumulating in recent months.

Loans Still Low

Business borrowings are still low as compared with previous periods of large scale industrial volume. The current $4,746,000,000 of commercial borrowings is actually under that of late 1937, when industrial production was at a level nearly 30 per cent lower than at present. Indeed, business borrowings are only 20 per cent above the 1938 low point, whereas the composite level of industrial production is up over 66 per cent.

Legislation was recently enacted permitting the assignment of claims against the Government. Such legislation was necessary before the banking system of the country could enter upon the large scale direct extension of private credit in connection with arms contracts. With more than $8,000,000,000 of national defense contracts placed within the past five months, the way has been prepared for a wave of credit expansion as active arms production gets under way.

Indications are that a material rise in business borrowings may be deferred until at least the late spring of 1941, when actual large scale production under recent national defense contracts begins to be attained. However, assuming as we must that the national defense program will be carried through, a 20 per cent increase in the aggregate volume of busines loans outstanding is entirely possible in 1941.

Speculative Loans Low

The situation with respect to security borrowings contrasts sharply with business credit. Loans on securities by reporting member banks are currently at 20 per cent below the corresponding weekly figure last October, and less than half the amount outstanding in October, 1937.

The low level of borrowings on security collateral is attributable to a variety of factors. In the first place, stock prices are well under the levels prevailing in mid-October, 1939, immediately after the outbreak of the European war. In addition, speculative trading is at low ebb because of the immediate political uncertainties and the threat of our involvement in war. Finally, new security financing is small and dealers are not borrowing in substantial volume to carry new issues pending their sale to investors.

In the absence of anything to suggest an early investor stampede to purchase common stocks, there is no basis for a broad expansion in the volume of security borrowings. It would require a sustained marked advance and a materially expanded volume of trading to bring about any important increase in loan volumes.

Excess Reserves High

The continuing large scale inflow of gold into the United States this year has been steadily augmenting excess banking reserves and there is nothing in sight to indicate an early reversal of the trend. Excess reserves are now close to $7,000,000,000, up 30 per cent since the beginning of the year. These idle resources are over double the amount held two years ago and some seven times the total reported in the fall of 1937, following the imposition of high reserve requirements.

Excess reserves will continue to grow as long as gold flows in faster than new deposits are being created by bank borrowings. In the absence of a major extension of credit, excess reserves will probably expand further next year. Gold holdings of the United States have risen some $3,700,000,000 thus far this year. Virtually all the new gold produced in the world is moving here.

New legislation may be sought by the Federal Reserve Board next year to give it further control, but the attitude of Congress cannot be judged at this time. In any event, it is highly improbable that the Federal Reserve, if given the legislation requested, would take any steps next year which might hinder the progress of the defense program.

Easy Money Conditions

Looking ahead to the time when the full impact of the huge defense spending program will be felt, business volumes may be expected to attain levels materially higher than at present without the need for any wide increase in the volume of private credit outstanding.

The Government is not likely, moreover, to experience any difficulty in financing its enlarged cash needs next year, in view of the continuing demand from insurance companies, banks, and other institutional investors for new securities. As long as there is so little competition between new Government issues and new corporate issues, no basis will exist for an advance in interest rates.

In short, the credit situation is not likely to become a major governing force in the business situation for a long time ahead. From a security market standpoint, it is at present a completely neutral influence. Even should an active demand for speculative credit develop, it would have no discernible effect on interest rates unless the demand for business credit rises more sharply than now expected.

Utah Takes Steps Toward Development Of Vast Unused Deposits of Phosphate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah.—Development of alunite and sulphur beds in southern Utah as one means of unlocking vast undeveloped western phosphate deposits needed to fertilize low-yield farmlands was discussed here at a two-day conference of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities' committee on preservation and use of phosphates.

About 100 scientists, educators, fertilizer authorities and farmers, representing the Western, Midwestern and Southern sections of the United States, attended the conference, which convened to study the development and use of virtually untapped western phosphate deposits estimated to total 20,000,000,000 tons.

To Convene Again

Members of the conference agreed the question of developing the beds of alunite, a by-product of which is aluminum, should be investigated further, and, at suggestion of Dr. Elmer G. Peterson, President of the Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, who presided at the meeting, they decided to reconvene later this year, probably at Chicago, to consider profitable ways of processing alunite ores.

There are several problems which must be solved, said speakers, before the western deposits, extending, roughly, from the Canadian border to Southern Utah, economically can be put into usable form for farmers whose irrigated soils need replenishing with plant nutrients.

A cheap way of processing phosphate rock is very important. Sulphuric acid is used for this purpose. It is considered more satisfactory than other acids because it is more readily available. Early development of alunite and sulphur beds located in Piute County near Marysvale, in Southern Utah, as sources for this acid would increase the economic value of the phosphate, said speakers.

Several Problems

Inaccessibility of some of the deposits is a severe handicap to their development. Deeply buried deposits present a problem, as do those found on the surface in rough mountains miles from the nearest road.

Transportation costs from scattered deposits to the few existing western plants has made development at many points unprofitable. Speakers said there is need for more processing plants located close to deposits.

Adequate electric power for processing plants can be made available, a representative of the Utah Power & Light Company told the conference.

Following the two-day meeting, about 40 of the delegates made a four-day auto tour of the extensive phosphate deposits in Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Warner & Swasey Net Is $3.50 Share

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Warner & Swasey Co., manufacturer of machine tools, announced net earnings of $2,805,775 for the first nine months of 1940, exceeding all previous earnings for any full year.

This figure is after provision for Federal taxes and amounts to $3.50 per common share. Net income for the like period of 1939 was $1,009,764 or $1.26 per share.

The company reported its unfilled orders exceed $20,000,000 in value and that work is about to begin on a third addition to the plant here.

Counterfeit $5 Bills Reported in the East

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Secret Service has announced that two new counterfeit $5 notes had appeared in eastern cities.

One of them bears the check letter "J" with face plate number 870 and back plate number 1016 and has the Treasury seal and serial numbers printed in blue instead of green. It purports to be a Federal Reserve note.

The other counterfeit purports to be a silver certificate, bears the check letter "J," face plate number 870 and back plate number 947. The Secret Service said that this bill was unusual in that both front and back printed surfaces were nearly on-quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine bills.

Dwelling Units in Hawaii

WASHINGTON—The total number of dwelling units in the Territory if Hawaii on April 1, 1940, was 90,570, of which number 86,583 were occupied and 3,987, or 4.4 per cent of the total, were vacant, according to a preliminary report released by Director William Lane Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Rail Revenue In Canada Up $30,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—Total revenue of Canada's steam railways increased more than $30,000,000 in 1939 from the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a preliminary report on the year's railway operations.

Revenue amounted to $367,179,095 compared with $336,833,400 in the year before, the report said. Operating expenses increased to $304,373,285 from $295,705,638.

The slump in railway revenues which took place in 1938 was carried over in the first four months of 1939, but from May until the end of the year, marked increases were shown each month, it said.

Expenses Increase

The report attributed the increased operating expenses to changes in the volume of work and not in wage rates. Reductions in basic rates of pay which had been in effect for several years were restored fully by April 1, 1938, and no major changes had been made since.

Interest on funded and unfunded debt was reduced from $79,215,333 in 1938 to $79,022,934 and the outstanding funded debt at the end of the year was reduced from $1,568,269,672 to $1,533,373,521.

A reduction of $16,231,733 was shown in the Canadian National Railways System's loss, while the Canadian Pacific Railway increased its income from $1,262,382 the previous year to $9,782,148. The Canadian National Railways' loss amounted to $38,239,264, against $54,470,997.

Effect of Canada's bumper wheat crop in 1939 was shown in the number of tons of freight carried one mile, the report said. The total of ton-miles was 31,464,991,270, a 17.3 per cent increase from 1938.

Fewer Passengers

Passenger traffic in 1939 dropped to 20,482,296 passengers carried. This figure has been lower only twice in the last 38 years, the report said, the 1938 figure being 20,911,196.

The number of railway employees increased by 1,538 to 129,362, the bureau said, and the total railway pay roll in 1939 was $200,373,668, compared with $195,108,351 the year before.

Average wage for all employees on an hourly basis was 62.5 cents, compared with 62.1 in 1938, while their average wage for the year was $1,485, against $1,458. Employees on a daily, monthly or annual basis numbered 26,135, an increase of 451 and their salaries amounted to $47,110,114, a yearly average of $1,803, against $1,779.

Insurance Report Noncommittal On Government Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post says a report on life insurance prepared by the Securities Commission for the monopoly committee contains no recommendations for or against Government regulation of insurance companies but finds that their "continued growth" is "certain."

"Unless checked by some legal restraint," the report is quoted as saying, "the companies will accumulate more and more assets and will become increasingly important in our economy."

The Post said it obtained a copy of the report "through congressional sources," although Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming of the committee has not yet released it.

In summarizing the report, the Post says that it "examines the size and growth of legal reserve life insurance companies, charges that directors of mutual companies perpetuate themselves in control, describes an insurance company lobby, tells of interlocking directorships, asserts that some directors use their positions for personal gain, and makes many other charges and findings of fact covering the broad field of insurance company operations."

U. S. Signs Contracts For Bolivian Tin

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said the FLA's Metals Reserve Company had contracted with Bolivian producers for tin ores and concentrates "sufficient to produce 18,000 tons of fine tin a year for the next five years."

The Metals Reserve Company, which was set up to gather stocks of strategic minerals, is to advance up to 80 per cent of the value of the ores and concentrates on warehouse receipts and the Bolivian Government guarantees performance of the producers.

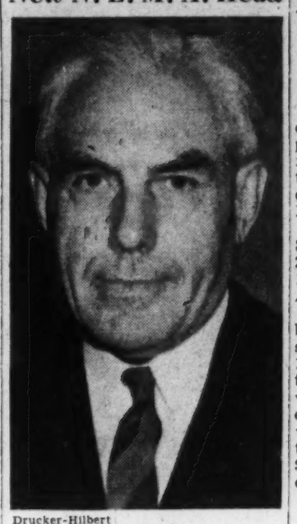
Rail Classification Urged For Stock Yard Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Interstate Commerce Commission examiners recommended that public stockyard companies which provide facilities for the loading and unloading of carload shipments of livestock transported by railroad in interstate commerce be classified as common carriers by railroad.

As such, the stockyard companies would be required to publish and file with the commission tariff containing loading and unloading charges.

The examiners said the commissioner should find the Brighton Stock Yards Company, Brighton, Mass., not a common carrier by railroad.

New N. E. M. A. Head



Drucker-Hilbert

E. O. Shreve

Vice-President of the General Electric Co. elected President of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association at the recent annual meeting of the association. Mr. Shreve succeeds C. E. Swartzbaugh.

Utility's Plan For New Setup Filed With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Standard Power and Light Corporation, top unit in a $1,000,000,000 holding company system, filed with the Securities Commission a proposal to divest itself of control over its underlying unit, Standard Gas & Electric Company, simplify its corporate structure and transform itself into an investment trust.

To simplify its corporate structure, Standard Power proposed to create a new class of common stock consisting of 800,000 shares at $5 par value which would be exchanged for its outstanding preferred stock, common stock, and common stock Series B.

The corporation offered three alternative plans for divesting itself of control over Standard Gas. One called for an exchange of the common stock of the company which it holds for an equal number of shares of non-voting stock, with an added provision that it would not vote for directors of the company so long as it held any notes, debentures, prior preference stock or $4 cumulative preferred stock.

Under another plan the corporation would refrain from voting for directors of the company so long as it held any securities of the company. The third plan was that the corporation surrender for cancellation the certificates for its 1,160,000 shares of common stock of Standard Gas with the reservation that it receive an appropriate share of the company's assets whenever they should be distributed.

Transcontinental To Buy Transports

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., announced it had obtained financing to purchase 15 new 24-passenger Douglas DC-3 transports.

A group of seven banks throughout the country will provide a revolving credit which will make available to the transport company initially $2,500,000 with decreasing amounts annually until 1944. Interest will be 2¾ per cent.

Delivery of the new equipment will be made over a three months period beginning in mid-December.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

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National Income Still Rising; Highest Total in Decade Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September the national income produced in the United States rose for the fifth consecutive month to a new high peak for 1940, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

It amounted to $7,018,000,000 in September, as compared with $6,233,000,000 in August and with the 1940 low of $5,604,000,000 in April.

The national income in September was larger than in the corresponding month of any year since 1929, and it did not make a particularly unfavorable comparison with the September, 1929, income of $7,502,000,000. As compared with September last year, when the national income amounted to $6,659,000,000, there was an increase this year of 5.4 per cent.

Increase Slows Up

The increase in the national income over a year ago in September, however, was considerably smaller than in preceding months of this year. This is shown by the fact that the national income during the first nine months totaled $54,141,000,000 this year as against $48,175,000,000 last year, a gain of 12.4 per cent. The smaller increase in September was due to the fact that the national income last year, stimulated by the outbreak of the European war, showed a sharper advance from August to September than it did this year.

Preliminary information indicates that the national income showed a further rise in October. Prices remained firm, industrial activity continued to be well maintained, while shipments of agricultural products probably showed the usual seasonal increase. It is questionable, however, whether the national income in October was much higher than in the same month last year, when the national income rose to an exceptionally high level as the result of further stimulation afforded by the start of the war.

High in October

It is probable that the national income in October reached its highest peak for 1940 and that a recession will be in evidence during November and December. There is little indication that either a rise in prices or an increase in industrial activity will be sufficient to offset the usual curtailment in the shipments of agricultural products during the last two months of the year. The prospect is that the national income during November and December will be little higher than in the corresponding months of last year.

Despite this outlook for the remainder of 1940, the prospect is that the national income this year will exceed $75,000,000,000. This will compare with $69,378,000,000 in 1939, and will represent the largest income since the pre-depression year of 1929, when it amounted to $82,885,000,000.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

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Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 593 Dwight St.

For Style, Beauty and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

CHILDS
Holyoke Headquarters for
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
For Men and Women
275 High Street

LAWRENCE

WALK-OVER
Fine Footwear in a Fine Store
WALK-OVER SHOP
GARNEAU SHOE CO.
275 Essex Street

Phone LAWRENCE 5215
E. M. RUSSELL
Florist
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
488 BROADWAY METHUEN, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

A Sale of Lavishly Fur Trimmed COATS
$50
These are beautifully tailored—made of finer woolens
Sizes for Women and Misses
SECOND FLOOR
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167. Andover 234

WEINER'S FURS
are standard products at prices to suit everyone's income
ESTABLISHED 1900

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

Gowns
Millinery—Coats
Edith H. Van Amringe, Inc.
1711 Massachusetts Ave. Lexington 0441

FOR CHRISTMAS
Complete Line of:
Old South, Yardley, Coty, Rubinstein, Old Spice, Evening in Paris, etc.
Christmas Cards, 50 for $1—with your name
THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1792 Massachusetts Ave. Lex. 0064

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0328
Choice Groceries Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0340

Christmas Gifts
Jewelry makes an ideal gift for Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

Theatre Pharmacy Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave., Lexington 0064 Free Del.
Kemp Chocolates ..... 60c lb.
Kemp Mixed Nuts ..... 59c lb.
Kemp Jumbo Peanuts ..... 35c lb.
Kemp Cashew Nuts ..... 59c lb.
Always Fresh — Always Best

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
HUBERT D. BRODERIC
147 Milk St. Boston Tel. Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Tel. Lex. 0900

2 Electric Irons for the Price of One
1 K. M. Fold-up Travel Iron, value 2.95, free with purchase of a K. M. Automatic Iron at $6.95, both for $6.95.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Lay away a Gift a Week for Christmas
Lowell, Mass.

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

"The House for Service"
TODAY'S
Furniture Styles
A Treasure House of Good Furniture
W. B. GIFFORD
99 and 97 MARKET STREET

Special Value!
FAERIE GLOVE SILK UNDIES
Vests, Panties, Bloomers and Step-ins. A beautiful and durable mixture cloth of Tricot Knit Faerie "Surelock" Construction.
$1.00 and $1.25 Value
Sizes 34 to 40 ..... 79c
Sizes 42 to 44 ..... $1.00

Goddard Bros.
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
UNDERWEAR—Main Floor

Gifts in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney Shirts also
Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas and Interwoven Hosiery
Lovvals
328 UNION STREET

Turkey-Time Sale!
Wear-Ever Aluminum Roasters
Rectangular or Oval Styles
T. W. ROGERS CO.
LYNN, MASS.

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc.
Tel. 2-3400
for the BIG ARROW FUEL saving gas FUEL

MALDEN

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Measured and Installed Free
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Tel. Mal. 1622

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

NUNN-BUSH ANKLE-FASHIONED OXFORDS
for Men
$8.50—$9.50

Edgerton Shoes $5.00
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Men's and Boys' Outfitters

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
452 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3641

Choice Fruits and Vegetables
"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. I. KOIZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings
Featuring
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST.
TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

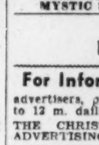
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

N. P. STERNFELT
Practical Shoemaker and Repairer
First Class Work Guaranteed
33 ESSEX STREET

93 Maple Street Since 1869
The Casey Floral Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants.
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass

Lady May Shop



Now is a good time to solve gift problems in Women's Wear and Linens.
489 Main St. Mel. 2130-M

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

RUDERMAN'S
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
80 Dartmouth Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Willey's Inc.
506 PLEASANT STREET
Distinctive coats and dresses for better dressed women

Coal—Coke—Oil
Oil-O-Matic Burners
Coal Stokers
AKIN-DENISON CO.
906 UNION STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU'RE ELECTED
—to the important job of providing future security for your family.
Don't put off this important step.
START AN ACCOUNT NOW
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 noon

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorkeyed PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST NEW. NO. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Use your time to better advantage. Send your laundry out.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

NEWTON—West Newton

Discount Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Service
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Colder Weather Apparel
for Youth of All Ages
Lined and Hooded Mackinaws and Parkas
Snow Suits and Ski Pants
Reversible and Zip-in Coats
The Most Complete Specialty Store in the Newtons

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

A-B-C . . .
is ELECTED as the
BEST QUALITY CLEANER
in the Newtons
Wes. New. 2600

NORWOOD

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST.
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES—CONTINUOUS SERVICE—NORWOOD
TODAY'S
Furniture Styles
Medium Prices
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
Phone Norwood 1132

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD
(Continued)

Cliff's Band Box
Now is the time to have Fur Coats Cleaned and Glazed
168 Walpole Street
TEL. NORWOOD 1688

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE FAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0038

Shop at
SEARS
and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

PITTSFIELD DAY
Sat., Nov. 9
Follow the Crowds to
ENGLAND BROTHERS

WHITE ROSE
NOODLES and CHICKEN
1-lb. Jar 27c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Shagmoor Coats
$39.95 to $69.95
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
MRS. ELSIE L. DUNTON
Special on Permanents This Month
$5.00
Tel. 2-1478 74 North Street, Room 210

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M. 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

Last Two Days!
44th Anniversary SALE
Bargains Galore in Every Department

REMICK'S

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

THRIFTICHECK SERVICE — GRANITE TRUST CO.

Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct. *Checks 7½c* GRANITE Trust Company Quincy Member F D I C

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA. 8570 1249 Hancock St.

Granite 8100-8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Beat" Equipment, Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

This Week's Special
1939 PONTIAC 4-DOOR SEDAN
8 Cyl., Radio and Heater, 16,000 Miles
Owner—Prominent Local Man
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
Open Evenings
424 Adams St., Milton BLU 0470

"ZORIC"
The world's greatest dry cleaning method. Exclusively at
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Ave., Quincy Pres. 5000

READING
Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

TORRE'S
Reading Square
Belmont
Pistachio Chocolates
39c lb.
Our own make
BOOTHBY'S, Inc.
The Christmas Gift Store
Shop early
while our stock is complete
WAKEFIELD CRYSTAL 0325

SHARON
FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Delivery in Sharon, Foxboro, Canton, Stoughton, Walpole
BEATRICE'S
GREENHOUSES
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Association
630 South Main St. Sharon 776

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
SHELL
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SHARON—Mansfield
Mansfield Public Market
Grocers and Provisions
S. S. Pierce's Products
Phones 275 and 276
4 North Main St., Mansfield

SOMERVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis Square
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Glass and Putty
416-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636-7

Diamonds Silverware
Watches Jewelry
G. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 1012

LIFE AUTOMOBILE 17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOMERSET 0700 A. & A. E. WEDGWOOD Brokers DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS. ACCIDENT FIRE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY

★Star Market Co.★
Final Week of Our Big
CANNED FOOD SALE
Last opportunity to stock up on top quality canned foods at sensational, money-saving prices.
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1811 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Monitor Readers
Hood Tires and Other Makes
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Empire Stationers
For your Christmas cards and gifts. Cards printed with your name from 50 to $1.00 up.
Unusual and exclusive gifts.
205 BRIDGE STREET

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Gifts for All Occasions
Order Your Christmas Cards Now
ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON ST.

TAUNTON
Certified FUEL OIL DELIVERY Service
Telephone our nearest office:
Boston, Comm. 1600, Taunton 835, Brockton 299, Hyannis 156
Southern Mass. Oil Corporation

WAKEFIELD
Don't forget to order our
1 lb. Frozen Strawberries ... 25c
Fresh Mince Meat 1 lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c
1 lb. Green Acres Butter ... 39c
Gulf Road Butter ... 44c
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield Cry 0610

HAGER'S
61 Albion Street Wakefield
Candies for Thanksgiving
Stuffed Dates
Preserved Ginger
Salted Nuts
Filled and Hard Mixtures
Home Made Chocolates and Bon Bons

WALTHAM
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Smart Furniture—Radios
Stoves—Easy Washers—Linoleum
Lamps—Gifts
Featuring All Nationally Advertised Lines
Now Two Complete Stores
At Watertown—70 Main Street
In Somerville—90 Broadway

WELLESLEY HILLS
DANDY DUTCH CANDIES
announce the opening of a new
Wellesley Branch
TODAY
We have been advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor in Waltham for 5 years. We make all our own candies. Come in and see our full line at
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Square

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS
(Continued)

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WEYMOUTH
Three Big Features
Style, Price, and Quality in Dresses, Coats, Hats, Sweaters, and Skirts
SUZANNE DRESS SHOPPE
792 Broad St., E. Weymouth Tel. 0773-W

WINCHESTER
Pike's Auto Service
Dependable, Complete Repairing and Cheerful Service
CITIES SERVICE GASOLINE
674 Main St. Winchester Tel. 1157

WINTHROP
Daily — Always On Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

WORCESTER
'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

New Fall Showing
Slocum's Famous
MEN'S TIES
95c, comparable to $1.50 Ties
$1.35, comparable to $2 Ties
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street—Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ELOCUTION
ROWENA ROBINSON, L.G.S.M., L.R.A.M. (Elocu.), Tuition in Voice-Production and Dramatic Art. Wylde Green Lodge, Sutton Coldfield. Tel.: Sut. 1098.

GIFTS
George POTTER & Co.
Phone 123 CAMBERLEY
For All Things Musical
THE CROCKERY
(E. G. Westbrook)
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
5 High Street, Camberley Tel. 700

HOUSES FOR SALE
SUFFOLK — For sale, semi-detached, well-built, 6-roomed modern house, garage to match; very pleasantly situated best suburbs Bury St. Edmunds; safe area. 70 Horringer Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

TUITION
DOROTHY GWINNELL, L.R.A.M., M.R.S.T., Pianoforte, Singing Tuition, Moderate. 5 Broadway Road, Bristol, 7. Tel.: 46478

TYPEWRITING
MAY COLEMAN, Personal Secretarial Service, Authors Mss.; Duplicating, Private Tuition. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

WANTED
PORTABLE STRUCTURE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH SERVICES. Approx. area 1500 to 1800 square feet. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Barrows Street, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

England

BEDFORD
PHONE 2700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 331

ALLEYN STORES
29 and 31 Marina
Chocolate Specialists
Special Christmas Display of Fancy Boxes

BIRMINGHAM
"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH
TARRANTS will help you to HELP YOUR COUNTRY KEEP WARM—KEEP FIT

Legitimate Needs
Permit
Justifiable Expenditure
Carefully selected stock of warm coats, dresses, woollen underclothing, cosy dressing gowns. Suitable for wear in any emergency.
These have warmth, style and comfort. Are lovely to look at and luxurious to live with. Keep warm and do not become a preventable nuisance.
Christmas Greetings to All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
89/91 Old Christchurch Rd. and Commercial Road
Tel. Bournemouth 6750/6751

There is no luxury tax on loving thoughts and kindly action. Neither is there on
MEADERS
Large Collection of Christmas Gifts (very few exceptions) of Silver, Glass, Leather, etc.
Stirring times call for stirring action. What is more stirring than to find oneself the object of someone's kindly thought—
A Christmas Present
Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor All the World Over.
643-5-7 Christchurch Road, Boscombe, also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
The Management and Staff take pleasure in acknowledging the support given them by readers of this paper. They convey best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to their many customers, both here and all the world over.
The LEADING SPECIALIST HOUSE
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH

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of the South Coast
Send Hearty Christmas Greetings to all readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and have pleasure in announcing the
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The Directors, Managers and Staff of Bobby's of Bournemouth wish to express their appreciation to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for the very pleasant relationships throughout the year and would like to convey to their customers wishes for
A Very Happy Christmas

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Such as, Fishing Tackle, Golf Clubs, Bags, and Balls, Tennis, Squash, and Badminton Rackets.
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

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BOURNEMOUTH
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Committee on behalf of the readers of this paper desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy and attention shown them at all times by the Advertisers and their Staffs.
We send our Best Wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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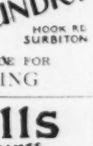

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We have a varied selection of
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Pianos tuned and Gramophones repaired

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Inspect Our Selection of Fires and Radiators

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ENGLAND

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Special Christmas Tins ready for postage.
Large Selection of Crackers
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Cash or easy terms Phone 475

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32 ALFRED STREET
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Style and Value in Fur Coats, Fur Trimmed Coats, Gowns, Wool Frocks and Suits.
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100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
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Telephone: Whitchurch 424

Daily Features Page

Lines About Thinkers

Nicholas Rimsky-Korsakoff

1844-1908

NICHOLAS RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF was a brilliant Russian composer.
His parents lived in the small town of Tikhvin, Novgorod.
There was a great deal of music-making in their happy home.
At two the boy had picked up the melodies his mother sang.
At three he could beat time to all his father's playing.
At five he had his first piano lesson from a neighbor lady.
At nine he composed a full "Ouverture" for pianoforte.
Little Nicholas loved collecting old songs from the peasants.
He loved the sound of the bells in the monastery nearby.
Yet all these years he was devouring books about the sea:
One dominant idea obsessed him—he longed to be a sailor.
At twelve for the first time he left his cherished mother.
And he joined the Corps of Naval Cadets in St. Petersburg.

* * *

AT SIXTEEN Rimsky-Korsakoff was devotedly fond of music.
A couple of Beethoven Symphonies stirred his enthusiasm.
The Opera House and its fine performances entranced him.
Then came a memorable day when he wrote to his mother:
"I made a magnificent acquaintance, mother, I met Balakirev.
"Balakirev is the center of a group of young composers.
"I showed him the first movement of my own Symphony. . . .
"He said that no Russian had ever yet written a Symphony.
"He insisted that I proceed with the work immediately."
But Rimsky's composition was destined to be delayed.
An officer now, he was appointed to the clipper Almaz.
And the Almaz sailed away for a three-years world cruise.

* * *

RIMSKY'S SYMPHONY was warmly received by the public.
The author! . . . The author! . . . eagerly demanded the audience.
At the sight of an officer their enthusiasm knew no bounds.
Now, the public desired that he conduct his own works.
But at this suggestion the Government solemnly decreed:
"His Majesty's officers cannot appear as music performers."
Undaunted, the artist turned then to operatic matters.
His compositions enraptured society in all St. Petersburg.
One day the Conservatoire Director called upon him in person.
"You are invited to be a Professor with us," the visitor said.
Rimsky-Korsakoff knew very little of technical harmony.
But he decided to master it and accepted the position.
Another day the Minister of the Marine wrote to him:
"You are appointed inspector of our State Naval Bands."
Rimsky knew nothing at all of band instrument technique.
But he bought a trombone, a clarinet, a drum, and a flute.
Regardless of the neighbors he practiced them thoroughly.
Then at the Imperial Chapel a new assistant was needed.
Again the choice of the Board fell on the popular Rimsky.
And the artist began the musical training of the choir lads.

* * *

KORSAKOFF HAD now been released from his duties at sea.
Overjoyed he devoted considerable time to composing.
He became engrossed with inspired motives, themes, chords.
All these he carefully noted in a "fat book of music paper."
From now on his life was a continuous record of work done.
Rimsky left songs remarkable for their uniform excellence.
His orchestral works are favorites in the concert repertoire.
Yet he regarded his operatic works as first and foremost:
His "Snow Maiden" has perhaps the most characteristic charms.
His "Golden Cockerel" doubtless will always be performed.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra.
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Daily Quotation

THE habit of viewing things cheerfully and thinking about life hopefully may be made to grow up like any other habit.
—SMILES.

In Lighter Vein

Missed the Idea

The vacuum cleaner man, finished his demonstration with a beaming smile and showed the housewife the amount of debris which had been extracted.
"Oh, my goodness, isn't that awful," said the woman. "I'll have to get rid of that carpet and put down linoleum."—Montreal Star.

The Warm Side

It was necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and United States border a farm which an elderly lady had just purchased, actually lay. Surveyors finally announced that the farm was on the American side of the border. The lady smiled with relief.
"I'm glad to know that," she said. "I've heard that winters in Canada are terribly severe."

Why Are Fire Engines Red?

Because newspapers are read too, two and two are four, and four times three are twelve, and 12 inches make a ruler, a ruler is Queen Mary, and Queen Mary is a Ship, and ships sail on the ocean, oceans have fish, and fish have fins, and the Finns fought the Russians, and the Russians are red, therefore Fire Engines are red because they're rushin' too.—Skyline News.

Not a Music Lover

A Welsh regimental choir was singing outside the officers' mess after dinner.
The Colonel called the unmusical Sergeant-Major.
"Look here," he said, "go and tell the choir to sing 'Sweet and Low.'"
The Sergeant-Major went out and bawled to the leader:
"If you blokes can't make less noise the Colonel says you've got to clear off."—Exchange.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "A song to be popular must have an idea behind it," declares a song writer. How far?

Milwaukee Journal: By an adroit and rapid manipulation of the dial, one can keep tuned to as many as three gridiron classics, missing only the high spots of each.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Engineers are working on a device for transmitting electric power through the air. It is stated that the broadcasting of electricity is just around six or seven corners.

Punch ©: A radio critic points out that a home-made condenser, costing only sixpence, will make an effective silencer for a noisy wireless-set. So will a sledge-hammer or even a hatchet.

Analogy Test

Answers and Rating Table

1. Cube
2. Blue
3. George Eliot
4. France
5. Wireless

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley, New York

Debating the Plunge

First Pelican: "Shall we try it?"
Second Pelican: "I dunno, it looks cold to me!"

Analogy Test

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Circle is to sphere as square is to (area, ball, cube, diameter, horizon).
2. Red is to green as yellow is to (blue, red, black, white, gray).
3. Scarlett O'Hara is to Margaret Mitchell as Silas Marner is to (Shakespeare, Rhett Butler, George Eliot, Dale Carnegie, Charles Dickens).
4. Mississippi River is to the United States as Seine River is to (Italy, France, Switzerland, Arkansas, Germany).
5. Edison is to the phonograph as Marconi is to (submarine, wireless, Italy, aeroplane, electricity).

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Sharing the Business

Pittsburgh, Penn.

A tourist was driving through the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania when she came upon two tents pitched by the roadside and, noting several American Indians in the background and a display of their handicraft, stopped her car and alighted. In the course of conversation with the Indians it was learned that they represented two different tribes—one came from the southwest and the other from the northwest, and that they had come to the Poconos to introduce their native craft work to tourists.
The woman tourist looked over their wares at the larger tent and started to purchase a piece of pottery, but was kindly asked to go to the other tent and buy that Indian's pottery instead because he had not sold much that day, while he (the speaker) had done well.
The woman turned toward the other tent, greatly uplifted and inspired by this example of thoughtfulness.

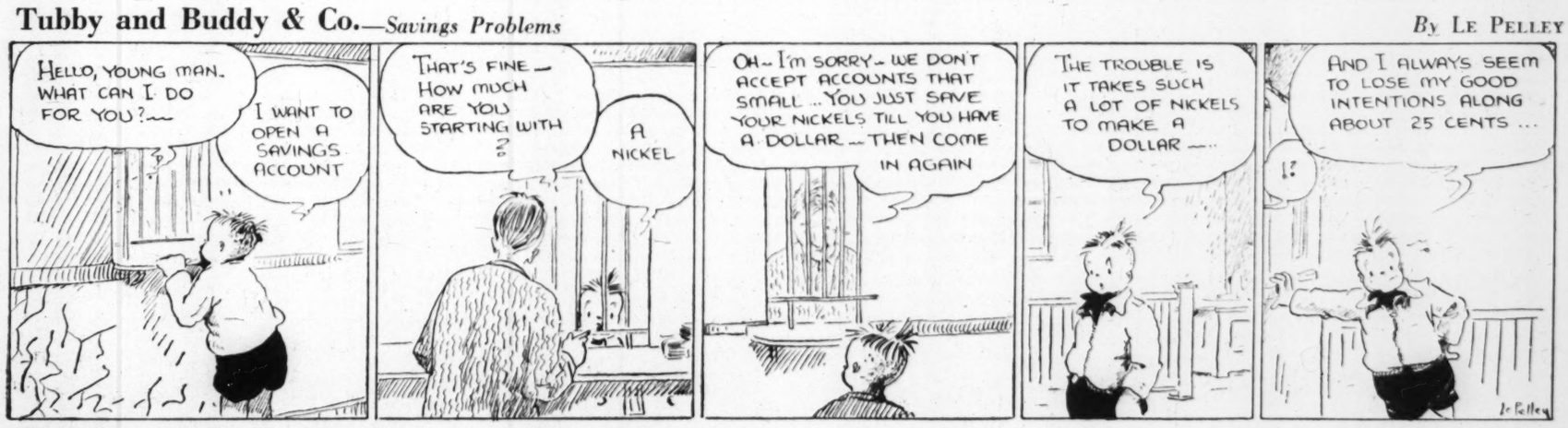
Cotton for Winter

The cotton industry profits by increasing popularity of winter cotton fabrics, including velveteens, corduroys, and cotton velvets.

The Adventures of Waddles—*News "Hawk"* By THE HAGERS

"SINCE OUR ELECTION, THINGS IN TOWN," I QUACKED, "HAVE SURELY SETTLED DOWN.
I'VE SEARCHED AND SEARCHED FOR BITS OF NEWS, BUT I'VE FOUND NOTHING WE CAN USE."
A TELEPHONE RANG SUDDENLY; THE EDITOR LOOKED UP AT ME.
HE SAID, "THE YOUNGEST CANVASBACK RAN OFF." I QUACKED, "I'M ON HIS TRACK!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Savings Problems* By LE PELLEY


HELLO, YOUNG MAN. WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?
I WANT TO OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
THAT'S FINE — HOW MUCH ARE YOU STARTING WITH?
A NICKEL
OH — I'M SORRY — WE DON'T ACCEPT ACCOUNTS THAT SMALL ... YOU JUST SAVE YOUR NICKELS TILL YOU HAVE A DOLLAR — THEN COME IN AGAIN
THE TROUBLE IS IT TAKES SUCH A LOT OF NICKELS TO MAKE A DOLLAR —
AND I ALWAYS SEEM TO LOSE MY GOOD INTENTIONS ALONG ABOUT 25 CENTS ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nick Makes a Mistake* By RODGERS

Nick made a big hit with the monkeys at the Zoo —
But I guess it was the hat and coat that took their fancy!
For one of them finally persuaded Nick to let him try them on —
After which they paid no more attention to Nick!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Looking Forward

This newspaper has a foundational and religious interest in free government deeper than its concern with any American election. Mary Baker Eddy, in organizing the Christian Science movement, laid down the requirement that each branch church "shall be distinctly democratic in its government." The Christian Science Monitor is aware of the inter-relation of Christianity and democracy. It knows that religion flourishes where there is freedom, and that self-government is most successful where men have achieved the most spiritual concepts of God and of themselves in His image.

This newspaper has been active in combatting the spread of authoritarian government. It has sought to determine its position not on nationalism but on support of freedom and order in the world. It favored an effort to understand Germany and to ease her economic difficulties, but opposed Munich as it had opposed Fascism in Spain. It has for years sought to awaken America out of isolationism and has supported all efforts to bring about freer conditions of trade.

Accordingly, it favored the Roosevelt Administration's reciprocal trade agreements as carried out by Secretary Hull. It has also supported all endeavors to curb monopoly, recognizing that centralized government arises largely from necessary measures to deal with centralized business. It has approved of much of the Roosevelt program for farm relief, labor legislation, and social security while at the same time recognizing that the administration of these measures left much to be desired and that grave political abuses, a government of men rather than laws and a destruction of free enterprise was often involved.

The Monitor has also been gravely concerned about the spirit of American democracy: the growth of class hatreds; defeatism, cynicism and lack of self-reliance; the tendency to look to Washington for support and to try to vote oneself a living; the willingness to borrow billions and the political and moral effects of not facing debt honestly; the slavery of unemployment and of "made work"; the decay of an independent spirit and the tendency to personalize power; the effort to upset constitutional balances; the growth of corrupt city machines and their influence on the Federal Government.

On all these questions the position of this newspaper was established long before the 1940 election. On them continued alertness is required. Even on the third term—in which the Monitor saw and stil sees a trend toward personal rule and a dependent attitude on the part of the people—editorial warning was sounded a year ago. This newspaper has never been a party organ. It has endeavored to keep free from personal influence or partisan prejudice and to establish an atmosphere of liberal and moderate discussion. It regrets the bitterness which develops in political campaigns and will do its part in healing it. To the best of its ability its own position on international and national questions is taken according to its judgment of what is nearest right and will best promote free government. It will continue prayerfully to follow that course.

Must Debt Go Sky High?

Those who recall that the United States, through Congress, has lately committed itself to $15,000,000,000 of defense expenditures while already close to its national debt limit cannot be greatly surprised that the Treasury should feel the need of an increase in that ceiling. But for Secretary Henry Morgenthau to propose on the second day after election that this limit be raised from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000 is very disquieting in its implications.

To be sure, the financial markets responded apparently to this stimulus, but perhaps also to the passing of election day, with a surge of buying in stocks, bonds, and commodities unprecedented for several months. This was on the theory that a rise of the debt limit would be an omen of inflation. But this prospect need not be raised if the debt limit is not increased beyond immediate needs.

Senator Harry F. Byrd is on solid ground in recommending that the limit be not raised by more than $5,000,000,000 at once—this in addition to the special defense authorization which raised the total from $45 billion to $49 billion recently. The restriction of that four billion dollars to defense purposes and to not longer than five-year notes might reasonably be relaxed, as Mr. Morgenthau asks.

But the raising of the debt limit distinctly should not mean taking the lid off government finances or the national economy. The defense program should aim at getting the utmost for every dollar and should proceed on a pay-as-you-go basis so far as possible. The need for defense emphasizes the necessity of every possible economy in other departments of the Government. The gain in business and employment resulting from defense activity ought to reduce materially the requirements for unemployment relief and at the same time greatly increase the Government's tax revenues.

With these factors at work the aim should be to hold actual increases of the public debt to a minimum and if possible even to turn the tide of debt increase.

The Ports of Ireland

One part of Ireland, the North, is at war. The other part, known as Eire, is neutral. The latest complication to come out of this situation is over the use of naval bases, which the North permits Britain to use but which the South, in the coastal territory around its twenty-six counties, denies to its neighbor across the Irish Channel. "There can be no question of handing over these ports so long as this state remains neutral," says the Premier of Eire.

Mr. de Valera's remarks spring from a suggestion made in the British House of Commons that Eire should surrender or lease to Britain some of her ports for the conduct of the war. His firm denial that U-boats are being supplied with fuel or provisions from Irish ports will be accepted without reservation. But when he implies that the system of coast watching, established at the beginning of the war, is sufficient to prevent U-boats from taking refuge, not in the ports but in the wide natural harbors of Eire, and from there making ruthless attacks on British shipping, he will find himself at variance with a large body of opinion.

It is at this point that the suggestion that the pressure of the United States be brought to bear upon Eire assumes a special interest. For the increasing help which the United States is rendering to Britain in its fight for the democratic way of living is no doubt imperiled by the anomalous situation which prevails.

Good Government Gains

New York City's refusal to repeal the proportional representation method of electing its City Council was a distinct victory for the cause of good government in the United States. The proposal was supported by Tammany, but had the united opposition of Mayor La Guardia, Samuel Seabury, and the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee. "P. R." is perhaps the best means yet devised for preventing a political machine from silencing minorities.

The adoption by Cambridge, Massachusetts, of what is known as "Plan E," not only will bring, a year from now, proportional representation but with it the city manager form of government, supplanting the system which has given the city a bad name politically. The shoe manufacturing city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, also adopted the city manager plan, but under "Plan D," which is without proportional voting. These are marks of progress.

The citizens' committee which backed Plan E in Cambridge is being urged to continue its efforts for reform by recommending a strong ticket for next year and campaigning for it. No dearth of council material should exist in Cambridge, the home of Harvard's noted Littauer School of Government.

It is a mistake to assume that the battle is over when a city manager plan of government is approved at the polls. If the friends of better government then let their interest lag and permit the political machines to elect the councilmen who choose the city manager, the reform will be hampered at the outset. This happened in Kansas City, the "horrible example" of the city manager plan going wrong.

In Cincinnati, which is probably the outstanding example of the city manager type of government, the original citizens' group has continued to recommend prior to each election a slate of carefully selected council candidates. The Cambridge committee, which has finally been victorious after a number of reversals, would do well to follow the Cincinnati example in that respect.

The Bookshelf

The War Afloat

For those who wish to supplement newspaper reports from Britain with further details about what has transpired IN THE WAKE OF THE RAIDERS and THE MERCHANT NAVY'S FIGHTS (New York: Dutton. $2.50) during the first year of the war afloat, A. D. Divine offers a grimly reassuring account. In these two books, in one volume, the author fills the role of interpreter as well as reporter.

The record covers the Deutschland's cruise, the Rawalpindi sinking, Admiral Graf Spee encounter, City of Flint, and Altmark incidents, and sea fights between German submarines and British armed merchantmen. The Battle of the Plate, that is, the Spee engagement, marks the high spot in terms of both decisive action and strategic implications.

* * *

Mr. Divine's blow-by-blow report of the running fight between the Spee and her smaller British antagonists shows in detail how Commodore Harwood's gallant force shattered the Nazi's myth of the invincibility of their pocket battleships. On paper the odds were all in favor of the lightly-clad but high-speed, heavily-gunned German sea raider. Hitler's sea lords thought the pocket battleship would break up the convoy system.

But Admiral Chatfield had said that if any British ship were to find the raiders, she would never let go unless she were sunk. These were brave words for Britishers to fling into the 11-inch muzzles of the Nazi pocket battleships. But they were voiced by brave men, as this book bears out time and again. Certainly that was proved the day the British cruiser Exeter sighted the Spee and rang up full speed ahead, clearing for action as she closed the range on her powerful foe.

Naval historians may long debate Captain Langsdorff's reason for turning away from the three small British antagonists whose total weight of broadsides was considerably less than his own. Mr. Divine asserts that the Spee went into action after making sure of a clear road into the neutral waters of the Plate. Why was Langsdorff thinking in terms of escape?

* * *

Mr. Divine writes of occasions, however, when courage in the face of great odds was not enough. Perhaps the outstanding example of this war was the action between the Deutschland and the Rawalpindi. The latter sighted the Deutschland in murky winter twilight off the coast of Iceland trying to run the British blockade back to her base in Germany. The Rawalpindi was no match for the Deutschland—a converted passenger liner against a pocket battleship—but she kept firing to the last.

"No merchantman has hope against a ship of war," the author says. "She has only a broad target to offer, a vast vulnerability." The Rawalpindi fought back in a futile effort to delay the Deutschland until the heavy British ships could make contact. At that she was almost successful. The Deutschland barely eluded the converging British battle cruisers in the gathering dusk. The Rawalpindi hung on until she sank.

This record of the first year of sea warfare contains many episodes wherein unflinching firmness in the face of desperate odds has been rewarded in British victory. One of these stirring actions was that in which the British freighter Stonepool was holed eighteen times and severely damaged by shellfire from a German U-boat before scoring a hit. The British stood by their solitary gun. Their fifteenth round sank the submarine.

H. T.

Ready to Get Down to Business Again

LET'S SEE, NOW— WHERE WERE WE BEFORE WE WERE INTERRUPTED?
ELECTION CAMPAIGN NOISE
SHORT-OF-WAR AID TO BRITAIN
NEEDS AIRPLANES GUNS TANKS AMMUNITION

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Not a Party Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now let those who believe "their side" won realize that God is good and always has been at the helm of this government, and no man, party, or circumstance can obstruct His plan, nor force a victory. Let them humbly acknowledge this and the resulting blessings will be infinite. Also let those who think "their side" lost look to God for guidance. Let them say, "Thy will be done" in true humility and they, too, will find themselves blessed far beyond their human outlining. This is no victory of party or of person; the only victory is the triumph of man's faith in God to protect him, guide him, and care for him—a testing time for those whose faith was not yet strong enough to acknowledge God's omnipotence. As the American people rise in thought, the men representing them in the White House will match that thought. We are ascending now, let us continue to look upward.

H. V. S.

River Forest, Ill.

West Point and Annapolis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest the portions of the diary of a reserve officer which you published in The Christian Science Monitor recently.

His comments on the regular army organization probably helped to confirm opinions that more than one civilian had already formed.

I wonder, however, what kind of army officers we may be expected to have when so many appointments to West Point are based not on initial liking or fitness for army life but on political services rendered by the family or friends of the appointee.

More and more, I believe, appointments to both West Point and Annapolis are used by members of our Congress as payment for votes and influence used in their behalf.

Under such conditions we may expect in the course of time to have an army and navy officered by those without innate qualification or enthusiasm for their task. It could easily be the theme for a comedy to have battleships and armies commanded by the sons of local vote-getters, but it is too serious a matter to be amusing now.

Cornelia, Ga. S. C. HEINDEL

The Spread of French Culture

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I regret that a letter to the Monitor about my article on France's crackup should have construed it as being uncharitable, because there was no such intent on my part. On the contrary, I have felt almost duty bound in these times to contribute all light possible on the French situation.

The writer infers that I cast Frenchmen in the role of "boasting" and "arguing" about their civilization. The words in quotes are hers, not mine. What I said was, "Frenchmen conceive their civilization as a burning light that would eventually spread the world over." This is quite different.

The spreading of French culture over the globe is almost a banal subject among the French intellectual elites, and there are countless French organizations existing to carry this out. The French Government has even granted subsidies for this purpose at various times. Here in New York City we have the French Institute in the United States which is charged with making French culture known in America. Similar institutions are to be found in South America and elsewhere.

NORTON WEBB

New York

Vaccinations, in a Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A large group ought to combat the evil of compulsory vaccination and inoculation that will befall the drafted young men of the United States. The British soldier may choose for himself whether or not he will submit to vaccination and inoculation. Shall American democracy be less democratic in dealing with its defenders than British democracy?

Los Angeles, Calif. LEE J. LAMOREAUX

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

What Is National Unity?

By Erwin D. Canham

Today everybody is talking about national unity, but nobody has defined it,—or, at least, it needs to be defined and re-defined.

Does it mean that the opposition to President Roosevelt should lie down with a happy smile on its face and go to sleep? No.

Does it mean that the New Deal should retreat and compromise on important social gains? No.

Above all, it must not be left simply at the slogan stage where, by and large, it now stands.

National unity, it seems to us, implies the following things and probably many more:

That the disappointed millions—nearly half the voting American people—whose candidate was not elected on Tuesday give loyal and alert support to the properly elected Administration.

That the Administration show itself worthy of this support by being a Government of the whole people.

That the Roosevelt-haters re-examine their position and, as one keen writer says, come back into the Union.

That the business-baiters and economic planners of the New Deal realize at last that they cannot achieve either national defense or business recovery while ostracizing the business, financial, and industrial leaders of the Nation.

That purely partisan opposition to legislative or executive programs be scrapped: the blocking for blocking's sake of measures just because the opposite party has originated them.

That the opposition retain and strengthen its essential protective role of scrutinizing, criticizing, clarifying the measures which the majority presents.

* * *

The responsibility for getting a realistic and fruitful program of national unity going rests first on President Roosevelt and second on the opposition leaders. If Mr. Roosevelt takes his third tremendous victory at the polls as a personal carte blanche, then there is little hope for national unity. To quote Raymond Clapper's effective words: "Willkie and Roosevelt each embodies the hopes and aspirations and the confidence of approximately half the voting population. Of all times, this is the worst to follow the old rule of winner take all."

Magnanimity in words and in deeds is the first requirement of President Roosevelt today. Empowered with this splendid mandate, he can go halfway toward his old critics and it is extremely likely that they will come halfway toward him. He holds all the advantages but they, surely, will now be ready to re-examine the situation. It is time that seven years of back-biting and struggle, of sabotage and suspicion-casting, should be brought to an end.

Today the stage is ideally set for reconciliation. There is the patriotic motive. There is the vote of the people. There are the social reforms, well-established in law and now needing steadying by capable and tolerant administration. There is the late campaign in which these reforms were accepted by the opposition candidate. There is the dire need for internal peace-making.

* * *

President Roosevelt has always been concerned about his "place in history." He has already gained a unique niche by this third-term election. It is up to him to see that the third term does not damage the American system, does not divide the American people still further, but achieves the real co-operation and common action which alone will suffice in this crisis.

The opposition leaders have their role, too, in helping end the suspicion and partisan sabotage of sound measures. We need a new emotional climate between the President and that part of the opposition, which consists of those who can see no good in any of Mr. Roosevelt's work and have sought to hamper it at every turn. They need not—must not—give up vigorous criticism, active probing of motives and methods, and sturdy defense of their own rights. But they, and we all, need to consider not our own selfish interests but the welfare of the whole nation in this world today. And if we achieve this common consciousness perhaps President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie will both have achieved their crusades. For this willingness to consider the welfare of all in an emotionally civilized atmosphere is national unity.

The Wide Horizon

"Proof Through the Night"

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW YORK

It was a beautiful night—election night—a perfect night of Indian Summer. I spent from soon after sunset until very near sunrise next day wedged in among a crowd of 300,000 or more Americans in Manhattan's Times Square, watching the election returns being flashed in electric lights.

But I must admit, my eyes were more often on my fellow-watchers than on the huge electric letters that crept around the Times building in a ribbon of light. Here, I thought, as the night's vigil began, was a very large group of Americans divided among themselves in a time when national unity is tremendously important. During the day, just past, each of these Americans had cast his vote for one or another of the Presidential candidates after a campaign which had encouraged keen partisanship.

Since the polls in New York City had remained open until 9 o'clock, the returns were slow. I stopped craning my neck to read them. I concentrated on watching the thousands of my fellows. I noted, first of all, the good manners of the crowd as a whole and as individuals. There was no shoving. There were no complaints. And yet, surprisingly enough, there was not an air, as is usual in such huge gatherings and particularly in Times Square, of irresponsible hilarity. Nor was there any demonstration of ill-will when those pressed tightly together became aware of "antagonistic" lapel buttons.

* * *

It was a tolerant crowd in its tense expectancy, a serious crowd, a thoughtful crowd rather than one given to emotional outbursts. I wished, as I watched it move, that Walt Whitman might have been there, taking notes. The whole affair was one of his sprawling, all-American poems brought to life—a composite picture of modern America. Persons of every extraction were there—the Yankee type, Chinese, Japanese, Negro, Italian, French, German, among others—Americans all. There were soldiers, sailors, policemen, teachers, housewives, businessmen, street peddlers; those rich in material possessions and those altogether lacking in these. Each had, according to the dictates of his or her conscience, voted, a few hours before, for a man to guide them in the four years ahead of us—uncertain years, challenging years during which great issues will be at stake.

Suddenly spasmodic cheers arose as the returns, flashed in light, became a bit more definite. But there was no competition in cheering staged by factions within this American group. I had been a bit afraid. I had even gone so far as to expect demonstrations, somewhat hostile, between the opposing "camps." But there were none. I knew then. Here were the members of two political parties, each of whom realized that the good fight had been fought and now the losers in the fight must accept the voters' verdict. There had been a lot of talk about the dangers of dictatorship here in the United States. The campaign was not without bitterness on each side. But, within a few minutes, all that would be forgotten.

* * *

A woman, whose lapel button proclaimed she had voted differently from the way I had voted, spoke to me in friendliness and understanding. The crowd had thinned a bit. I wandered out into the midst of it and observed that everybody was talking in a neighborly fashion to everybody else.

Everywhere photographers' bulbs flashed. The gay lights of Broadway glared above the historic scene. The words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" sang themselves in my heart:

> And the rockets' red glare,
> The bombs bursting in air
> Gave proof through the night
> That our flag was still there!

"Proof through the night," the Indian Summer night of Election Day, 1940! All around me was that proof that Americans can be both good winners and good losers—that they know precisely when and how to close their ranks after temporary division and to set aside grievances in uniting to deal courageously, under the guidance of God, with the tremendous issues that challenge the world. "Gave proof through the night" that, in this "land of the free," we are even surer than we have been, in years past, that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth;" for we, as a united nation, will not permit that form of government to perish. That cross-section of Americans in Times Square, by their splendid show of sportsmanship and good will, gave this proof to the world.

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